"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and warmer Monday; increasing cloudiness Tuesday; fresh west, backing to south, winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,156. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1915.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SNOW AND SLEET DRIVEN BY GALE TAKE NINE LIVES

Houses Unroofed, Church Hit by Lightning, Thousands of Windows Broken.

TROLLEY RAMS FIRE TRUCK

Barges Sink in Harbor, Ships Drag Anchors, and Liners Are Held in Port.

RAILWAYS BADLY DELAYED

Wind Lifts Roof from Church During Service—North and South Storms Meet Here.

Snow, rain, sleet, hail, thunder and lightning, and a furious gale, which for a while exceeded 88 miles an hour, attended a storm which swept over this city and vicinity yesterday from the northwest, causing nine deaths, injuries to scores, and widespread damage to property.

The storm delayed both inbound and outbound steamers, and caused several mishaps in the harbor. Glass from windows broken by the wind, loosened signs and cornices, and driving gales of snow made travel in the streets dangerous. Roofs were blown from several buildings, and in the Bronx a three-story building in course of erection was blown over. Several structures, including the Brighton Heights Reformed Church in New Brighton, Staten Island, were struck by lightning.

The Dead.

CHARLES, Mrs. MAGGIE, 34 years old, of 436 Cherry Street; died at Gouverneur Hospital after being struck by Grand Street car in the storm.

DEVLIN, JOHN, 67 years old, of 365 Pearl Street; died in Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, from exposure after being arrested for intoxication.

HOROWITZ, Mrs. ANNA, 65 years old, of 235 Siegel Street, Brooklyn; found dead of exposure in McKibben Street, Brooklyn.

KRUSINSKI, ANTHONY, 38 years old, of New Hyde Park, L. I.; mortally injured in collision with automobile while riding a bicycle on Jericho Turnpike, L. I.

MAAS, FREDERICK F., 63 years old, of 382 Glenmore Aveneu, East New York, druggist; dropped dead in store from overexertion after cleaning sidewalk in storm.

O'NEILL, PATRICK, deckhand on drifting barge; washed or blown off in gale near Sandy Hook and drowned.

PURRIDY, PATRICK, 60 years old, of 163 William Street, Tottenville, S. I., flagman; killed at Woodlawn Avenue crossing, Pleasant Plains, while signaling train in storm.

WAGNER, WILLIAM, 65 years old, of 104 North Street, Newark; died in City Hospital, Newark, after fall on icy pavement.

WARD, MATTHEW, 34 years old, of 286 West 151st Street, fireman of Hook and Ladder Company 21; died in New York Hospital after collision, due to storm, between fire truck and street car at Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street.

The storm did much damage in the Hudson Valley, throughout New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New England. In Rhode Island the wind backed up the highest tide in years and several towns were flooded. Telegraph and telephone wires were blown down in many places, and the railroads found schedules hard to maintain. On the New Haven several through trains were delayed from one to two hours and two trains from Boston arrived in New York five hours late.

A sudden shift of the wind, due to two storm centres, one in Virginia and the other over Lake Ontario, caused the freakish weather. A wind from the southeast, bringing mild weather for Christmas, changed to the west shortly after midnight, and at 4 o'clock yesterday it was coming from the northwest. At 6:25 a violent peal of thunder came, and for fifteen minutes there was a Summer thunderstorm. Then the rain turned to sleet, and then to snow, and from 7 o'clock until 9:45 the snow, driven into the city by gales, made the storm assume the character of a blizzard.

Wind Blows 88 Miles.

The wind reached its highest velocity at 9:45 o'clock in the morning, when it blew at 88 miles. At no time during the morning was it less than 60 miles an hour.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston sent out a hurry call for shovelers and set eighty snowplows to work. Only about an inch of snow fell, according to the Weather Bureau, but it drifted badly. With the help of the rain the department was able to clear the streets by nightfall. In addition to the regular force of 3,000 sweepers and 2,000 drivers, 42,000 additional men were put to work, and the sewers were used to carry most of the snow away.

Precipitation had ceased by 10 o'clock, but the high wind continued throughout the day. This is the Weather Bureau's official report:

"The highest temperature recorded during the twenty-four hours that ended at 8 o'clock last night was 54 degrees at 12:30 A. M. Then came the cold, and the mercury began to drop in the glass until at 8 A. M. it registered 28 degrees. This was the minimum. After that it began to get warm again, and later the sun came out.

"It will be fair and warmer today, and tomorrow the prediction is for increasing cloudiness."

Those whose deaths resulted from the storm were a pedestrian who was struck by a street car, a fireman caught in a collision while responding to an alarm, a man struck in a collision between an automobile and a bicycle, a deckhand swept from a canalboat that was set adrift, a flagman who slipped in front of a train, a man and a woman overcome by exposure, and a druggist who succumbed to overexertion.

Car Hits Fire Truck.

In the height of the storm a seventon motor hook and ladder truck about thirty feet long crossed Broadway in Thirty-sixth Street, on its way to a fire. A southbound Broadway car of the torpedo type, its windows crusted with snow and sleet, suddenly loomed out of

Continued on Page 14.

SAYS VIENNA WANTS TO AVOID A RUPTURE

Optimistic Ancona View Emanates from Highly Competent Non-Austrian Source There.

BERLIN, Dec. 26, (via London.)—From a highly competent non-Austrian source in Vienna private advices have been received by The Associated Press taking an optimistic view of the Austro-American situation. The Austrian Government, it is declared, appears to be actuated by a sincere desire to preserve friendly relations with the United States, even at a considerable sacrifice, and is endeavoring to formulate a reply to the second American note on the Ancona which the United States may deem satisfactory.

The informant expressed the belief that a settlement possibly would be reached and a rupture avoided. He could furnish no definite information in advance of the details of the Austrian answer, but his optimism was borne out by the tone of the intimations of the Austrian Foreign Office to The Associated Press correspondent at Vienna recently, which contrasted strikingly with the attitude of Vienna before the dispatch of the first Austrian note to the United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Official information concerning the sinking of the Japanese liner Yasaka Maru, reported to have been torpedoed without warning in the Mediterranean Sea, still was lacking here tonight. Both at the State Department and the Japanese Embassy officials said they were without any knowledge of the incident except through press dispatches.

American consular officers stationed near where the vessel was sunk have been requested to obtain accurate reports of the sinking and forward them to the State Department. Should these prove that the liner, which had an American passenger aboard, was attacked without warning by an Austrian submarine, as stated in unofficial reports, diplomatic representations to Austria-Hungary would follow.

The situation between the United States and Austria-Hungary growing out of the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona remained unchanged tonight, with the officials here awaiting the reply to the second American note. Unofficial dispatches from Berlin indicating that Austria-Hungary would offer to submit the issues of the Ancona case to arbitration were not commented on by officials. It is known, however, that if the next note from Austria-Hungary is based upon such a proposition it will be unacceptable to this Government. Only such a reply as will meet the demands for a disavowal of the act, reparation for the Americans killed or wounded, and punishment of the submarine commander, it is said, will be satisfactory.

PLEA FROM BERLIN FOR AN OPEN CABLE

Trade Organization Sends Wireless Message Asking That Congress Take Action.

BERLIN, Dec. 26, (via London.)—The American Association of Commerce and Trade of Berlin has sent wireless messages to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Washington urging the pressing need of re-establishing cable connections with Germany under control of the American Government, on account of vital issues involved, and asking Congressional action toward this end.

The messages do not go into details, but the association believes that the desired result can be accomplished either by taking advantage of Germany's earlier offer to turn over the severed German-American cable to the American Government to repair and operate, or by laying a purely American cable between the United States and neutral Scandinavia or Holland, which would be assured of a large business from the start.

It is pointed out that whichever plan were adopted dispatches would come under American censorship, which would prevent the misuse of the cable in a military way.

DEWEY IS 78 YEARS OLD.

Rises at 4 A. M. on Birthday to Take a Horseback Ride.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26. — Admiral George Dewey, who for life is the ranking officer of the American Navy, as a reward for his victory over the Spanish fleet in the battle of Manila Bay, modestly celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday at his Washington home today. In spite of his advanced years, he is enjoying good health, maintains an active interest in naval affairs, and, as President of the General Board of the Navy, has consistently urged the adoption of a strong program for the enlargement of the fleet.

When he became the head of the General Board in 1900 that body's ideal was a navy second only to that of Great Britain. Now the General Board has gone on record in favor of a navy second to none in 1925.

Admiral Dewey is an early riser. This morning was no exception. He arose, as usual, at 4 o'clock, and before 5 o'clock was out in the brisk air for a long horseback ride. The rest of the day he spent quietly at home with Mrs. Dewey, receiving callers, among whom were Secretary and Mrs. Daniels and many friends in the navy. He had a large number of congratulatory messages from old shipmates.

When he commanded the Asiatic Squadron during the battle of Manila Bay on May 1, 1898, nearly eighteen years ago, then holding the rank of Commodore, Admiral Dewey was sixty years of age. Immediately upon receipt of official news of the victory he was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral and thanked by resolution of Congress. Ordinarily he would have been retired for age in 1899, but on March 2 of that year he was promoted to be "Admiral of the Navy" by special act of Congress, and has held that rank ever since on the active list.

MILITIA OUTWITS MOB.

Five Hundred Men Try to Lynch Two Negroes in Oklahoma.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Dec. 26.—A mob of white men, variously estimated at from 100 to 500, surrounded the Muskogee County jail here tonight with the intention of lynching two negroes, accused of killing a policeman.

While the mob still waited before the jail near midnight, the negroes were dressed in the uniforms of militiamen and hurried out a rear door. Under heavy guard, they were taken safely around the mob to the outskirts of the town, where automobiles were waiting to carry them to Tulsa.

Early in the evening two attempts of the mob to break into the jail were repulsed by militiamen. On the first attempt the mob broke down the front doors of the jail with a steel rail, used as a battering ram. Members of Company F, Oklahoma National Guard, were forced to charge with fixed bayonets before the mob would disperse.

The two negroes, William Green and Mathis Foreman, are charged with having shot and killed Patrolman Sam Neal early today, when he attempted to arrest them for burglary. County officers said tonight that one of the negroes had confessed.

MRS. BOISSEVAIN SPURNS FORD BAND

Quitting Party, She Says That Ill-Feeling and Suspicion Have Been Aroused.

MORE DISCORD THREATENED

New Committee in Charge May Clash with Representative of the Auto Man.

DESERTION BY FORD DENIED

Delegates Go to Church and Enjoy Sightseeing in Stockholm—Their Schedule.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Dec. 26.—Following her dramatic retirement from the Henry Ford peace party last night, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain dropped a final bomb into the pilgrims' trenches today in the shape of a formal statement charging mismanagement.

The pilgrims were heartened in the face of this attack by a statement which Gaston Plantiff, who is recognized as Mr. Ford's spokesman, issued to the Stockholm papers. Mr. Plantiff not only denied that his chief deserted the party and declared that his doctor ordered complete seclusion following a nervous breakdown and an attack of influenza, but announced that Mr. Ford, with his wife, would join the party at The Hague.

The Stockholm papers print a story to the effect that Mr. Ford's departure was caused by an excited delegate, or journalist, according to another version, forcing his way into the leader's room in Christiania and brandishing a revolver.

It was announced at last night's meeting that the committee appointed to take charge when Mr. Ford left his expedition had elected the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones Chairman and Frederick Holt Vice Chairman of an emergency Committee, with Louis F. Lochner and two other members, with full power. Also, various sub-committees were chosen, abolishing all previous organization of the Ford party. Vociferous indorsement was given by the meeting, but there was some undercurrent of dissatisfaction over the appointment and power of the committee. Mrs. Boissevain protested against the undemocratic system of organizing from above, and later wrote to the committee, announcing her resignation from the party.

Mrs. Boissevain's Parting Shot.

"The undemocratic method employed by the managers of the expedition is repugnant to my principles," Mrs. Boissevain wrote. "Instead of all the members formulating plans, the work has been confined to a few specially selected persons. When the party embarked on the Oscar II. I took it for granted that the rather vague opinion of the body of delegates would be hammered into effective shape by group action and constructive thinking throughout the voyage.

"An organization was not formed until three days before the end of the voyage. To that fact I trace all misunderstandings, dissensions, mistakes in policy, inefficiency, and inability to get the idea of a mediating peace congress in comprehensive shape before the public. The organization, when finally formed, was abortive. The Scandinavian public, which expected clear thinking and a definite program, was skeptical about the serious-mindedness of the delegates. At the meetings the discussions have been purely private, with the result of ill-feeling, suspicion, and condemnation. For the reasons stated, I am unable to continue with the party."

Mrs. Boissevain will leave here for The Hague within a day or two.

Mr. Holt said the members of the committee were Mr. Ford's choice, but would not state whether Mr. Ford named them personally or through an intermediary. There is an apparent possibility that the committee may attempt to put Mr. Plantiff in the background and resume control of the party despite his position as Mr. Ford's personal representative. If this attitude is persisted in it may mean another conflict in the peace party. Mr. Plantiff is enthusiastic for Mr. Ford's plan, and has the organizing ability that was notably wanting in the beginning of the trip. Mr. Ford's soul goes marching on, but unless there is harmonious work behind Mr. Plantiff, the party will apparently slide back to the disorganization of a week or two ago.

Lieutenant Governor Bethea and Herman Bernstein will leave the city in a day or two. Mr. Bethea says he must be present at the opening of the South Carolina Senate. Mr. Bernstein says he believes that the party's mission is doomed to failure, and that he is going to Germany as a war correspondent.

Mr. Plantiff was in session with the Executive Committee today, and there is reason to believe that the committee now knows how much it amounts to.

At a meeting of Socialists held this evening 300 Swedish members of the party met a few Ford delegates, and Mr. Lochner explained the pilgrim's plan. His exposition excited no commotion.

Minister Morris this afternoon entertained many of the party at the opera.

Delegates Go Sightseeing.

Many of the pilgrims went to church yesterday, and later took sightseeing trips. It was announced that the party would stay here till Wednesday night to recuperate from the fatigue brought on by a system of three night stands. The Swedish sentiment apparently continues to be distinctly unfavorable, even among peace advocates, most of the support coming from some Socialists.

Socialists here told the newspaper men that the members of the Ford party were spies of American munition manufacturers, but the orthodox opinion is that they are only press agents of Mr. Ford, reporting what he and Mme. Schwimmer wish to have said of them. Less newspaper space is given to the party and its doings here than in Norway, and popular interest is apparently diminishing.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 26.—Since the departure of Henry Ford's peace expedition from New York, three weeks ago, no meetings have been held at which peace plans have been discussed. Most of the discussions have taken place about the dinner tables at the hotels. Between meals the delegates have gone sightsee-

Continued on Page 3.

BELL-ANS for Indigestion. Prevents all discomfort or distress from Holiday overeating or drinking. Try one 25c. package from any druggist and prove it. Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.—Advt.

Another English Sugar Ship Fired at Pier; Think Germans Use Chlorate of Potash

Cadet Officer Vincent Wallace, pacing the deck of the British steamship Inchmoor as she lay moored to Pier 26, at Warren Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, saw a wisp of smoke rising from the closed hatch of Hold 3. On last Friday afternoon the last of 3,500 tons of sugar, part of a cargo for the British Government, had been stowed away in this and the neighboring Hold 4, and the hatches sealed. Wallace ran to the cabin of Captain Thomas Pye, shouting the alarm that the sugar was on fire.

Captain Pye called the crew and armed them with crowbars, for the storm of yesterday morning had left a sheathing of snow and ice over the hatches, and they had to be pried open. A burst of smoke came forth, and as it cleared a little Captain Pye peered into the hold.

"I saw a dozen fires burning in different places," said he afterward. "I knew the German agents had been busy, for that sugar had been watched like a baby. No one had entered the hold since Friday, and no one could have tampered with the stuff aboard my ship.

"They say sugar goes off by spontaneous combustion sometimes, but before this war thousands of vessels carried sugar all over the world, and I never heard of a fire from spontaneous combustion. I think they mix with the sugar a white chemical which can't be distinguished from it, and after a certain length of time this stuff goes off."

It was suggested that the powder to which the Captain referred was probably chlorate of potash, traces of which had been found in other sugar ships in which suspicious fires had occurred.

As soon as he saw the blaze Captain Pye sent a man ashore to call the Fire Department, and presently several companies, under Deputy Chief Lally, and the fireboat William L. Strong responded. They worked for two hours before they quenched the fire, and then the sugar had been destroyed, the blaze having eaten into Hold 4 also. Captain Pye said the damage would be between $75,000 and $100,000.

The sugar came from the American Sugar Refining Company, according to the Captain, and was lightered to his vessel from points in Brooklyn, Edgewater, N. J., and Yonkers, N. Y. He said private detectives in the employ of the sugar company and Bowring & Co. of 17 Battery Place, the loading agents, watched the sugar constantly.

Aboard the Inchmoor agents of the British Government inspected the loading of the sugar, for it was destined for the British Sugar Commission, which had suffered several times previously by fires aboard sugar ships.

The Inchmoor arrived from Gibraltar on Dec. 18, and was to have sailed for Liverpool tomorrow. Captain Pye said last night he supposed he would be delayed for three or four days, but would get away as soon as possible.

There have been several fires on sugar ships which loaded at this port since the war began. The British freighter Tyninghame was afire twice. The Euterpe was set afire, and the worst blaze occurred aboard the Rio Lagos. Attempts were made also to start fires with bombs and chemicals on the freighters Kirkoswald, Devon City, Lord Erne, Cressington Court, and Bankdale.

OUR SEA TRADE NOW LARGEST IN HISTORY

American Ship Tonnage Equals That of Any Two Foreign Nations Except England.

SHOWS RECORD INCREASE

Congress Is Asked to Prevent Retransfers to Foreign Flags After the War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Changes in American merchant shipping during the first year of the war in Europe have had no parallel in extent in our maritime history. The absolute increase in the tonnage of ships under the American flag during that period was 460,741 tons and has never been equaled in American history.

At the same time there was an increase of 389 vessels, with an aggregate gross tonnage of 795,391, in American shipping registered for the foreign trade, and this increase is three times as great as the increase in registered tonnage during any previous year of American history. During the year 200,000 tons of American shipping, formerly plying in the domestic trade, obtained employment in the foreign trade. In tonnage and value the merchant shipping under the American flag is surpassed only by that under the British flag, and in tonnage it equals that under any two foreign flags combined, except the British.

The effect of the European war and American legislation on the American merchant marine and the resultant unparalleled changes are set forth in great detail and discussed most interestingly in the annual report of Eugene Tyler Chamberlain, the Commissioner of Navigation, to Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, and made public tonight. Mr. Chamberlain asserts that the nearest approach to the fiscal year 1915, in the importance of the changes in American merchant shipping, was during 1863 and 1864, when the Confederate cruisers were in operation, and 523,064 tons of American shipping were sold to foreigners.

Effect of Registry Act.

Pointing out that during the early days of the war in Europe the American Ship Registry act of Aug. 18, 1914, was passed, Commissioner Chamberlain states that a total of 148 vessels of 523,361 gross tons were transferred from foreign flags to the American flag and register. "These transfers, however," says Mr. Chamberlain, "unlike those of 1863-64, in very few cases involved a change in the actual beneficiary ownership, but a change in the ownership of record, possible only through the passage of the act of Aug. 18, 1914, which enabled American owners to secure American registry and the use of their own flag for ships built in foreign countries. The transfer of very few of these ships, accordingly, involved an increase in the investment of American capital in maritime ventures. They represent in all an investment of $33,392,766.58, but Americans had invested nine-tenths of this capital in these ships long before the outbreak of the European war. At prices current during the year these ships, if purchased, would have cost much more than the amount stated."

Mr. Chamberlain explains that until the act of 1914 was passed it was not possible for shipowners to give to their ships their true national character. "It may be," he asserts, "that had full opportunity been afforded earlier, it would not have been seized. That question is somewhat academic, as in any event the door was closed against them. The more pertinent question is whether the national advantage gained during the last year is to be retained by legislation giving freer scope in maritime ventures to American citizens of enterprise and capital, who in a few months have given to the American merchant flag on the sea a rank and importance second only to the British. In the bitterness of feeling that followed immediately on the close of the civil war the opportunity to recover a lost position was thrown away when Congress, by the act of Feb. 10, 1866, specifically forbade the return to American registry of ships whoch had been sold to foreigners 'during the existence of the rebellion.'

America's Opportunity.

"The European war," continues Mr. Chamberlain in his most illuminating presentation of the American shipping situation, "has created an opportunity for the development of the American merchant marine in foreign trade which this generation at least is not likely to see repeated. The most efficient instrumentality for the prosecution of that trade are ocean steamers of 3,000 gross tons and upward. Such ships are economical by comparison with smaller vessels, and it is by means of larger steamers that the great volume of our bulk exports must be carried abroad."

To furnish some idea of the progress

Continued on Page 3.

THE TIMES ANNEX TO BE ENLARGED

Five Adjoining Buildings, of a Frontage of 100 Feet, Purchased.

PRICE PAID $200,000

Annex Will Have 243 Feet in West 43d Street, with Depth of 100 Feet 4 Inches.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has purchased a large plot adjoining The Times Annex on the west to provide for the future needs of its business. The property purchased is 231, 233, 235, 237, and 239 West Forty-third Street, and consists of five five-story buildings, each on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet 4 inches in depth, making a total plot 100 feet front by 100 feet 4 inches in depth. The Times Annex, with this additional frontage on West Forty-third Street, will have a total frontage of 243 feet.

The property was purchased from the Hyde Real Estate Corporation, A. Filmore Hyde, President. Mr. Hyde bought this property some years ago, with the intention of improving it with a large business building. He recently abandoned this project and put the property on the market at $200,000, and THE TIMES took advantage of the opportunity. The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company acted as broker in the sale of the property. The negotiations were handled personally by M. Morgenthau, Jr., President of the company, who also handled the negotiations when THE NEW YORK TIMES acquired the site for the Times Annex Building.

The present Times Annex Building begins 207 feet west of Broadway, on the north side of West Forty-third Street. It is an eleven-story building, with basement and sub-basement, with a total floor area of 144,000 square feet. When THE TIMES moved its business into The Annex on Feb. 2, 1913, less than three years ago, four floors were for a time left vacant, but these are now all occupied by THE TIMES, and the need of more space, so soon made apparent, is now provided for.

The new union station of the dual subway lines is now being built in Times Square, and will doubtless have a considerable effect on the development of the neighborhood. Subway trains will radiate from there down Broadway to Brooklyn, down Seventh Avenue, across Forty-second Street, connecting with the Steinway Tunnel to Queens; up Broadway via the present subway, up Seventh Avenue and across Fifty-ninth Street to Long Island City.

RICHMOND STILL PREACHES.

Suspended Rector Defies His Bishop to Silence Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—The Rev. George Chalmers Richmond said tonight that Bishop Rhinelander would not be able to prevent him from preaching in his year of suspension from the ministry. Dr. Richmond told his congregation that he intended to preach and speak with "more freedom" than in the past.

Dr. Richmond linked himself with Professor Scott Nearing as a man whom the financial power, both inside and outside the Church, regarded as "dangerous" and planned to get rid of. According to Dr. Richmond, the Bishop seeks "to centralize all Church government in himself," and is aiming at "ecclesiastical imperialism."

"The attitude which Bishop Rhinelander took toward me," said Dr. Richmond, "in my recent trial forever debars him as a leader of the forces making for unity within our Protestant Churches. Bishop Rhinelander cannot be an honest follower of Christian truth if he will urge his clergy, as he urged me, to stop preaching what Jesus told us to preach, and instead to bow down to caution, preaching the ethics of a corporation lawyer."

The conclusion of Dr. Richmond's address was devoted to an attack upon the Stonemen's organization and a warning to Protestant bodies to have nothing to do with any plan of "Church unity" supported by Bishop Rhinelander, George Wharton Pepper, or the Rev. H. C. Stone.

BANDITS MENACE MISSION.

Chinese Troops Powerless, Scandinavians in Mongolia Wire Peking.

PEKING, Dec. 26.—Missionary Friedstorom today telegraphed to Dr. Paul Samuel Reinsch, the American Minister, that the Scandinavian Alliance Mission at Patsebolong, Mongolia, was surrounded by bandits and that the Chinese troops were unable to furnish protection.

The Foreign Office is urging the local officials to act.

FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT. Est. 24th St. "The Dollar Dinner."—Also a la Carte.—Advt.

WILSON FOR EARLY VOTE ON DEFENSE

Will Urge Congress on Reconvening to Sidetrack All Other Legislation.

SITUATION MUCH CONFUSED

No Disposition Apparent to Accept Administration Program Without Material Changes.

MANY FOR MORE EXPANSION

Favor Ambitious Plans of Navy General Board and Army War College.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Dec. 26.—Congress will be urged by President Wilson to concentrate its attention upon the Administration's national defense program immediately after the Christmas holidays.

It was learned here tonight that, while the President had no desire to see the preparedness plans rushed through without full consideration and debate, he was most anxious to have the Army and Navy bills disposed of as promptly as possible. He not only believes it is essential to put the War and Navy Departments in a position to begin work on their new programs without delay, but he also wants the Congressional calendars cleared for general legislation later in the Winter.

Defense Situation Confusing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Nothing was done by the new Congress toward developing military preparedness legislation during the two weeks it was in session prior to the beginning of the Christmas recess, and from present appearances here there is little likelihood that a fair start will be made when the Senate and the House reconvene on Jan. 3. The situation is full of uncertainty, disheartening to those who favor the enactment of laws that will give the country greater security, and is complicated by diverse views among members of the majority party in the House as to the means that should be employed to raise the revenues necessary to carry the Administration's plans into effect.

President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo have told Congress that even if the emergency war revenue law is reenacted and if the provision of the Underwood-Simmons tariff act for placing raw sugar on the free list on May 1, 1916, is repealed, it will still be necessary to provide means of raising about $112,000,000 annually to pay for the additional expense consequent on the increase in the military and naval establishments and the other means recommended by the President for placing the nation in condition to defend itself.

Many members of the House seem to have forgotten the vital nature of the issue of preparedness in their objection to measures suggested for obtaining the additional revenue required. Some of them are outspoken in opposition to the plan of the Administration for increasing the Government's income by direct taxation of gasoline and naphtha, horse power of automobile and other internal explosion engines, bank checks, pig iron, and fabricated iron and steel. There is talk of a bond issue, to which the Administration is opposed, and the Ways and Means Committee of the House, controlled by the President's own party, has been so impressed with the apparent formidable proportions of the opposition to the President's particular scheme of raising revenue that it is considering the proposal of an inheritance tax and other means not suggested by the Administration.

Sentiment for Larger Program.

In addition, there appears to be some sentiment in Congress in favor of a much larger program than has been recommended by the President. There is talk that the Administration's program is inadequate and that it does not coincide with the views of the expert military and naval advisers of the Secretaries of War and the Navy.

There may be fairly plain sailing for the naval increase program recommended by Secretary Daniels. It is expected, however, that Mr. Daniels's proposals will be attacked as too moderate, and that the main argument advanced against them will be the suggestions contained in the report of the Naval General Board, which Mr. Daniels recently made public.

The recommendations of the General Board originally made public by the Secretary of the Navy were limited by a request from Mr. Daniels that the board outline a program calling for the expenditure of $100,000,000 a year for five years in warship construction. In the report made public later, however, the board waived this limit and contended that an adequate policy of naval preparedness should provide for the building of a fleet by 1925 that would be the equal of the most powerful maintained by any other nation.

The Secretary of the Navy had restricted the General Board to recommending a program that would provide for the expenditure of $100,000,000 a year for five years because it had been determined by the President and the Cabinet that the conditions of the revenues and other considerations would not justify the expenditure of any greater amount. In addition to the condition of the Treasury, these considerations were that the shipbuilding facilities of the country were inadequate to handle such a great increase in the fleet, and that public opinion would not tolerate a building program that would call for the payment of more than $500,000,000 in the five-year period. In its "unhampered" recommendations the General Board proposed that forty-eight additional dreadnoughts should be built by 1925. The estimated cost of this construction would be $265,321,000 a year, or more than $1,500,000,000 for the building period covered.

The indications are that the Naval Committee of the House will be inclined to adhere to the recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy rather than to those of the General Board, but it is apparent that sentiment is developing in Congress in favor of spending on the fleet alone practically all of the money to be appropriated for additional preparedness for war. This sentiment is based on the showing that has been made in the European war by the British fleet. It is argued that, with the United States occupying an isolated position, a strong fleet would prevent invasion from abroad and give the nation plenty of time to recruit, train, and equip an army sufficiently large for any eventuality.

Army Disagreement Greater.

But whatever disagreement there may be as to an adequate policy affecting the navy, it is insignificant in comparison with the program of increase affecting the land forces. Already it seems to be apparent that the formation

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BERLIN HEARS HALDANE WILL SUCCEED ASQUITH

Also That Grey and Kitchener Will Quit and England Will Seek Peace.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 27.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the Zeitung am Mittag of Berlin makes a feature of a dispatch to the effect that the British Cabinet is on the eve of resignation and that Premier Asquith and Foreign Secretary Grey will withdraw, while Earl Kitchener will leave the War Office for Egypt.

"The new head of the Government," says the newspaper, "will be Lord Haldane, and Lord Fisher will become First Lord of the Admiralty."

Commenting on this news, the Zeitung am Mittag surmises that "the task of the Haldane Cabinet will be to bring about a hurried peace."

KAISER GRAVELY ILL, SWITZERLAND HEARS

Rumors Revived Concerning His Condition—London Believes They Are Exaggerated.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Alarming rumors, which probably are exaggerated, are being circulated in Switzerland today concerning the German Emperor's illness, according to the Zurich correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The correspondent telegraphs that the Emperor's condition is causing profound anxiety in Berlin.

The second official admission since the war began that the Kaiser was really ill was made on Dec. 22 in a dispatch from Berlin, which modified a statement originating in Rotterdam that "a slight inflammation of the cellular system" had made it necessary for the Emperor to postpone a trip to the western front. It was admitted in a dispatch from Berlin of that date, that, after the rumor that an operation for cancer in order to save the life of the Emperor had been circulated in enemy countries, the Court physicians had issued a bulletin in which the monarch was said to be suffering from "zellgewebentzuendung."

Christmas announcements from Berlin contained the statement that the Kaiser's illness, which confined him to his apartments, had made it possible for him to spend Christmas with the members of his family at Potsdam, but that his appearance in public was not possible.

AUSTRIANS TOPPLE BOULDERS ON TOWN

Attack from Cliffs on Adige Valley—Bombard Inhabited Districts With Artillery.

ROME, Dec. 26, (via London.)—The following official statement from general headquarters was issued today:

"Along the Tyrol-Trentino-Carnia front there has been an intense artillery engagement. The enemy again bombarded inhabited localities, causing some damage. They also rolled enormous boulders on the village of Loppio, in the valley of the Adige, from overhanging cliffs, without causing serious damage. Our artillery shelled numerous columns of munitions stores on the march.

"On the Isonzo front there is nothing to report."

NEW PERSIAN PREMIER IS FOR THE ALLIES

Cabinet Change Declared to be a Diplomatic Victory for the Entente.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—"The Persian Cabinet has fallen," says the Teheran correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company. "Prince Firman Firma has been nominated Premier by the Shah. This is considered a great diplomatic victory for the Entente Allies."

Prince Firman Firma was appointed a member of the Persian Cabinet in November. A news dispatch at that time said that the Prince was considered Russophile.

SUBMARINES IN MARMORA.

British Craft Entered the Sea After Storms Removed Barriers.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 27.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says that recent storms carried away the booms constructed by the Turks across the narrows in the Dardanelles, and that, profiting by the opportunity, a number of the Allies' submarines passed into the Sea of Marmora.

Large numbers of heavy guns destined for the expedition against Egypt continue to arrive at Constantinople. The German Staff at Constantinople is credited with the intention of mounting these guns behind sand dunes at a great distance in order to bombard and destroy the works at the Suez Canal.

GIVES POPE'S PEACE POLICY.

Force of Right, Not Right of Force, Cardinal Gasquet's Principle.

ROME, Dec. 26.—"Peace must come through force of right against right of force," said Cardinal Gasquet today in taking possession of his titular church, Santa Maria in Portico, assigned to him by the Pope in the last consistory.

This phrase on peace, coupled with the presence of high dignitaries of the church, diplomatists, and members of the aristocracy, produced a great impression, it being known that the address had been submitted to Pope Benedict, who approved it, saying that it was the basis for his proposal for negotiations between the belligerents in his last allocution.

DELICIOUS DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE They cost more—try them and see why. Made at the Farm, Southborough, Mass.—Advt.

ASQUITH'S FOES UNITE TO FORCE CABINET CHANGES

Slowness, Indecision, Lack of Foresight, Dardanelles Failure Charged Against Premier.

CONSCRIPTION ALSO AN ISSUE

Today's Cabinet Council Expected to Decide Whether or Not It Shall Be Resorted To.

LLOYD GEORGE'S APPEAL

He Calls on Union Workmen to Make Possible the Defeat of Germany in 1916.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 27. — The United Kingdom today witnesses a general abandonment of the truce between the political parties, which was observed during the early months of the war and which, apparently, was cemented for the duration of the war when the coalition Government was formed.

The past week has seen a steady growth of the newspaper attacks on the Government, the general burden of which is the slowness, the lack of foresight, and decision and the mismanagement of the Dardanelles enterprises. While all newspapers disclaim any partisan motives, all the more prominent journals participating in the opposition belong to the Conservative Party, with the exception of The Manchester Guardian.

The newspapers generally hold Premier Asquith responsible for the conduct of affairs. The Northcliffe group, headed by The Times, and The Daily Mail, with the support of The Morning Post, was joined yesterday by The Observer, which is the foremost Sunday paper, and The Referee, which has a large following among the masses.

David Lloyd George is the only candidate advanced for succession. He commanded Lord Northcliffe's support some time ago in his speech charging the Government with being "too late" at the most important crisis of the war and at the same time gained for himself a larger following.

The two latest counts of the indictment of the Cabinet are the postponement until the holidays of the Munitions bill and the postponement of giving the country any insight into Lord Derby's report on his recruiting results.

In the meantime the verdict of union labor on Mr. Lloyd George's appeal to relax union rules in munitions works so as to permit the entry of 80,000 unskilled laborers is awaited with interest. One hundred and fifty delegates of the Engineering Society meet in London this week to consider terms for settling all differences with the Government.

Cabinet Council Today.

A Cabinet council will be held today, and it is expected that it will take a decision on the question of whether the results of the Derby scheme of recruiting justify continued adhesion to the voluntary system, or whether some form of conscription will become necessary. This council should have been held Friday, but David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, was engaged in an important munitions mission in the Clyde district, hence the postponement until today.

The Times suggests this morning that the conscriptionists are in a majority in the Cabinet, and that should force be decided upon some anti-conscriptionist Ministers will resign. However, they will not go to this extreme until all hope of obtaining unity in the Cabinet is abandoned. Their plan, according to The Times, is to give the single men another chance for a fortnight, during which time the serious situation will be brought home to the nation, and if this plan still fails to bring the men to the scratch, the Ministers may reluctantly abandon their opposition to conscription.

Another solution suggested is a general election on the question of conscription, and it is stated that the Ministers have also discussed such a solution.

The Times military correspondent, who is evidently skeptical of the success of the Derby scheme, urges the House of Commons to insist in the coming debate that the Government shall reveal the total deficit in the army; that is to say, reveal the difference between the establishments and the strengths. He infers that the battalions are not being kept up to their proper strength, and that the whole question of the numbers abroad and at home needs close examination.

"If Parliament is determined and ruthless," he says, "it will compel the Government to count only the men fit to serve in the field. We have passed the stage where we can allow ourselves to be fobbed off by resonant platitudes advocating secrecy. This claim has been the mainstay of failure, and we want no more of it."

The correspondent concludes that the Allies, counting only the men actually at the front, have about 6,000,000 to the enemy's 5,000,000, but that this superiority has been almost reduced to equality by the strategy of the past year and by the special conditions of the Italian theatre, which enabled some 300,000 to 400,000 Austrians to hold up the Italians.

"It is impossible to win the war without greatly superior numbers," he concludes, "and still less possible to win it soon. Therefore provision for such numbers is the primary duty of the Allies."

Post Now Demands Compulsion.

The Post in an editorial adv

now have to stand by their belief. There is a point at which procrastination amounts to betrayal."

THE CALL FOR LLOYD GEORGE.

J. L. Garvin Wants Him to Head a National Cabinet of Efficiency.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—In today's Observer, in an editorial of which brief extracts only were cabled last night, J. L. Garvin makes an open attack upon Premier Asquith and demands his supersession by Lloyd George.

"After this year's bitter record of political mismanagement, wavering withdrawal, and fundamental miscalculations, both in diplomacy and in the field," says Mr. Garvin, "on no terms can we consent to further delays in grasping, once for all, every means of counsel and action that can promote success. Every hour of political delay and irresolution is paid for by human life and waste of treasure. For speedier and more thorough management we need a stronger Government, and for that we must have the greatest leadership, which would bring a new soul into the nation.

"When Lloyd George said that 'too late' had been the comment on many of our efforts in the present year, he meant it chiefly as the most vital, most solemn of warnings for the purposes of next year. There is some attempt to rebuke him, but he stands beyond all doubt for what the whole country demands; he is grappling more vigorously with the war, for the speediest and fullest support of our men at the front. We can only urge him to put his faith in the country itself, to seek his chief support, if necessary, where Chatham found it, in that which is greater even than Parliament—the nation.

"The whole political situation is uncertain for more reasons than we care to discuss today. Everything else must yield to the decisive organization of war measures. If there is any large change in the present Ministry, we cannot have any artificial combination. We must crush convention, and form a national Ministry on the Briand formula in France, with the sole view to war efficiency.

"If such a Ministry were formed, it is hard to see how any one but Lloyd George could be at the head of it. If he has sufficient reason to think that 'too late' may be our curse in 1916, as it has been our bane in 1915, he has only got to take his courage in both hands; he will win and clean out. Toward Mr. Asquith we have no hostility whatever, but the question of definite and unmistakable efficiency in war must be settled one way or the other during the next few weeks."

[Reprinted from Late Editions of Yesterday's TIMES.]

HELP US WIN IN 1916, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

British Workmen Can Do It, He Asserts, or Americans Can Bring 1917 Victory.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, addressed a meeting of some 3,000 trade union officials and workshop stewards at Glasgow today on the imperative need of dilution by skilled and unskilled labor. Lloyd George explained that he had come to submit proposals, on the acceptance of which depended not only victory, but the saving of numberless lives.

It was impossible for him to report through Parliament to the British Army that skilled workmen refused to suspend their rules to save their fellow-workmen on the battlefield, he said. He added that he refused to believe that British workmen were less patriotic than the French, whose devotion and self-sacrifice had enabled France to withstand successfully the terrible machine which, with the aid of German workmen, had sored a great victory over the Russians.

Time was vital and help must be given without delay, the Minister of Munitions said in closing.

In his appeal to the workmen Lloyd George said:

"Either we must tell the soldiers that we are sorry that we cannot get the guns to enable them to win throughout 1916, owing to the trade-union regulations, or we must tell them that if they manage to hold out for another year perhaps American workmen will help us get a sufficient supply for 1917.

"Another alternative is that we might tell the Kaiser frankly that we cannot go on. He might let us off with the annexation of Belgium, with the payment of indemnity, and with a British colony or two, but he certainly would demand that Great Britain surrender her command of the sea, and Great Britain then would be as completely at the mercy of Prussian despotism as Belgium is today."

The Minister's plan to amend the trade union regulations was proposed by a committee, including seven trade unionists.

"We don't trust trade union leaders!" several persons in the audience cried.

"Whom do you trust?" Lloyd George demanded, and the voices replied, "Nobody!"

Lloyd George then proceeded to explain how the national gun and munition factories were being established throughout the United Kingdom and that 80,000 skilled workmen were required.

"You won't get them," some one in the meeting asserted.

"I come here and face 3,000 Glasgow trade unionists," the Minister shouted in reply. "Will that gentleman venture to go to Flanders and face 3,000 British soldiers in the trenches?"

Prolonged cheering followed this demand of the speaker.

Continuing, the Minister emphasized the point that the Russian retreat was due to the aid which the German workman gave his comrades in the field by manufacturing an endless supply of guns and shells. It was the French workman, he said, coming to the rescue that enabled France to face successfully this terrible machine. Victory is impossible, he said, unless the British workman frankly followed the example of his French comrades without cavil, and, above all, without delay.

"I cannot return to Parliament," he said, "and report through the House of Commons to the British Army that skilled workmen won't suspend their rules to save their fellow-countrymen's lives on the battlefield."

Referring to the excellent work he had seen done by women during the last few days, Lloyd George said that if the men failed to adhere to the Government's program there were the two alternatives already referred to. He refused to believe, he said, that skilled British workmen, whose patriotism was manifested by their readiness to give their sons to fight their country's battles, would give such an answer.

"Time is vital," he went on, "time is victory, and time is life. There have been already 530,000 casualties, including 300,000 since the agreement between the trade unions and the Government in March. Further delay means further losses, and I appeal to the workmen to help thoroughly and quickly. Such aid will strengthen your claim at the end of the war upon the British people for redress of any grievances. Despite the protests of the minority of this meeting I feel that I can thank the vast majority for an appreciative hearing."

Near the close of his address Lloyd George said that he wondered how many people fully realized the magnitude of the war and its tremendous issues. Sometimes he feared that they treated it as a passing shower.

"But this is not a passing shower," he exclaimed; "it is the deluge; it is a convulsion of nature; it is a cyclone, which is tearing up by its roots the ornamental plants of modern society, and wrecking some of the flimsy trestle bridges of modern civilization. It is an earthquake, which is upheaving the very rocks of European life; it is one of those seismic disturbances in which nations leap forward or fall backward generations in a single bound. All this chattering about relaxing a rule and suspending a custom is out of place. You cannot haggle with an earthquake.

"I appeal to the leaders of labor to lift up their eyes above the mists of distrust and suspicion, and ascend to the height of the greatest opportunity that ever opened before their class, and by so doing there will emerge after this war that future hope which the great leaders of democracy of all ages have pictured in their dreams."

TELLS WHAT'S AMISS WITH THE CABINET

Criticisms of Asquith and Grey Voiced in a Letter from London.

DELAY AND INDECISION

Charged Against Both, and Grey Accused of Hampering the Navy—Kitchener Was to be Shelved.

The following copy of a private letter received from London yesterday, has been supplied to THE TIMES by its recipient:

"London, Dec. 13.

"In its Parliamentary notes this morning The London Times said, apropos of the topics that are likely to come before the House of Commons this week: 'Finally there is the prospect of the surging up of that undercurrent of dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war which formed the chief head of private discussion last week.'

"This undercurrent is now running so strong that, in the opinion of not a few good judges, it is likely to transform the stream of public opinion into a torrent which will sweep away the present Cabinet with a demand for new men and new measures. I have heard men who are not professed critics of the Government, who are not political partisans, whose position and whose intimate knowledge of actual events give them both a sense of responsibility and the opportunity of judgment, declare that a reconstitution at least of the existing Cabinet is fast becoming an imperative necessity. Mr. Asquith's great qualities are fully recognized, but it is argued that the training and habit of mind which in peace times made him so excellent a Prime Minister militate against his value in time of war. How, it is asked, can a lawyer whose chief success in political life has been won by his faculty of bringing about a compromise between different opinions, and thus averting the harshness of open conflict, be properly qualified to deal with the cruel realities of war and take the downright, ruthless decisions which war requires.

Curzon's Name Suggested.

"Lord Curzon of Kedleston is frequently spoken of, among those who while, as I have said, admiring Mr. Asquith, still believe there are others who could better fulfill the tasks required of a British Premier at this epoch, as the man most fitted to take the succession. To a good many Englishmen Lord Curzon's name is almost anathema because, chiefly, of the legend which represents him as having tried to thwart Lord Kitchener in India. This is a view widely held, but I do not think it is by any manner of means the correct view. In fact, those Englishmen who know their India best generally, I find, believe that Lord Curzon's administration of the Viceroyalty was an extremely successful one, particularly when it is remembered how young he was when, with his beautiful American wife, he went to the gorgeous East. His power of organization was shown to be great, his zeal was untiring, and his industry knew no bounds. If he should become Premier, it has been said, he would take none of the 'week-ends' which are habitual with the present Prime Minister and which nobody grudges him, but which, according to gossip, have on occasions seriously delayed the transaction of public business of prime importance. Knowing Mr. Asquith, I do not suggest that there can be any truth in the latter statement, but it is significant that such things are said.

"But to revert for a moment to Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener. There is a curious similarity between the circumstances which led up to Curzon's departure from India and those which preceded Lord Kitchener's recent visit to the Near East. The India Office at the time of the differences between Curzon and Kitchener sided with the former. Kitchener, however, stated that he would resign unless his policy was acquiesced in, and the Government of that day had as great a fear of Lord Kitchener's popularity and the consequences of a public rupture as the present Government is understood to entertain. It is the secret de Polichinelle in the inner circles of London life that in several matters the Cabinet and Lord Kitchener have been at variance. In fact, report has it that at times Kitchener has been in the position of the thirteenth juryman of the story. On these occasions he has simply said 'Well, if you don't agree with me, I'll resign,' and his colleagues have accepted the ultimatum with the best grace possible. I do not mean to say that Mr. Asquith and his colleagues do not appreciate all that Lord Kitchener has accomplished, by the magic of his name. There came a time, however, when they arrived at the conclusion that his lordship could be more usefully employed elsewhere, instead of at the War Office. In fact, there was but one post for which he was specially qualified, which nobody could fill better than he, Egypt and the Suez Canal are the wasp-waist of the British Empire. It might almost be said that a rupture of communications there would jeopardize the life of the Empire. To Egypt, then, it was arranged Kitchener should go, with, in case the defense of that protectorate was not enough to absorb all his energies, the additional charge of all the British forces in both the Near and Far East—surely a glorious enough command for any soldier's ambition. So it was arranged Lord Kitchener should make his visit of inspection to Egypt, Gallipoli, and the Balkans.

Plan Upset by The Globe.

"It was The Globe that spoiled the pretty plan. When the edition of that paper containing the report of Lord Kitchener's departure from England and the suggestion of his retirement from the War Office reached the sanctum of one Cabinet Minister, the latter indulged in language that was far from parliamentary. Moreover, he let the cat quite out of the bag in the hearing of a visitor, who is making no secret of the story.

"All this, however, is beside the point of what I started to write to you. Revenons à nos moutons!

"Along with Mr. Asquith, the honor of bearing the brunt of the attacks which are being made on the Cabinet is shared by Sir Edward Grey. For the moment the point on which public attention is chiefly centered is the arrangement entered into by the Foreign Office with two associations of Danish merchants. The exact character of the arrangement is held secret, Lord Robert Cecil having refused many pointed demands for its publication. It is suggested that the reason for secrecy is to be found in the circumstance that the Foreign Office has allowed its consideration for the interests of neutrals to interfere with the blockade of Germany. It is to be noticed that the main attacks upon the Foreign Office on this point are delivered by men who are known to be in close touch with the Admiralty. You will, however, have read all the details in the cablegrams, and, besides, the matter is probably not so serious as some of the 'blunders' alleged against the Foreign Office. Sir Edward Grey's signature of the Declaration of London is held up against him as 'a deliberate attempt to handicap the British Navy.' A well-known writer had an article in yesterday's Sunday Times in which he said: 'Bit by bit, under the pressure of war, this absurdity (the Declaration of London) has been abandoned, and a few days ago Lord Lansdowne bluntly said that the Declaration was dead. Yet it is clear that Sir Edward Grey and the Foreign Office are still hankering for the resuscitation of this mischievous corpse and are still willing to sell England's power of injuring her enemies in return for some vague promise which would constitute another scrap of international paper. It must never be forgotten that at the beginning of the war the Foreign Office refused to make cotton contraband, although everybody knew that cotton was an essential element in the manufacture of propulsive powder. It took nine months of war and a vigorous press agitation to compel the Government to reverse this blunder. But the main energies of Downing Street seem still to be devoted to creating loopholes for the trade of our enemies.'

Failures in Balkan Diplomacy.

"Even more serious still are the charges of blundering alleged against the Foreign Office in regard to the Balkan situation. King Constantine has been held up to opprobrium in the British press. I have been assured by a French Minister that on the contrary the Greek Monarch has been perfectly loyal in all his dealings with the Allies, and that, on an impartial survey, when all the circumstances are made known, it will be found that his reluctance to let his country participate in the war, under the conditions in which participation was presented to him, was absolutely justifiable. King Constantine is a soldier, and appreciated the military situation with a clearness which the diplomatists entirely failed to do.

"To supplement this information I cannot do better than quote for you the following extract from an article by M. Coudurier de Chassaigne, who was for years the London correspondent of the Paris Figaro, and has acquired an almost unique position in the area of diplomatic journalism—a curious phase, but for the moment I can't think of a better. He says:

"'On two occasions, at least, Greece offered to co-operate with us against the Turks. At the beginning of the Dardanelles campaign the Greek Government offered to help by lending us ships and transports. Had we accepted that offer, Greece would have been our ally nearly a year ago. The second time she expressed the desire to collaborate with us she was even willing to send troops in the direction of the lines of Tchataldja. This would have necessitated the crossing of Bulgarian territory, and the Greeks were prepared to risk a Bulgarian refusal and to fight with the Serbians against the Bulgarian Army—not yet mobilized and therefore numerically inferior to the combined forces of Serbia and Greece. This proposal was the result of the journey of Prince George of Greece from Paris to Athens, and it was made in the middle of April after unofficial consultation with certain Ministers belonging to the Allied Governments.

"'It would be very interesting to know what precise answer was made from London, from Paris, and from Petrograd to this offer.

"'One thing is evident—that offer, made by the Gounaris Government and signed by M. Zographos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was not taken into serious consideration by the Allies, who were still under the illusion that Bulgaria would come in on our side, or, at any rate, would never break her neutrality and join the Germans against her Holy Mother Russia.

"'Rather than upset the negotiations with Bulgaria, whose results have at last convinced our Foreign Ministers of their lack of foresight, we ignored a scheme which was bold, but which proved that the Greeks, like the Serbians, knew exactly what to expect from King Ferdinand and were ready to risk everything to prevent a hegemony of the perfidious Bulgarians.'

"When all the diplomatic secrets are laid bare it will probably be found that the Entente's refusal to accept the Greek offer to move an army against the Tchataldja lines was coupled with the understanding that the Greek flag should have equal prominence with that of other allies on the entry into Constantinople and that this condition was unacceptable to Russia. Hence, doubtless, the blame for the failure of this project cannot be rightly laid at the doors of the British Foreign Office.

How Bulgars Might Have Been Bought

"Upon another point, however, it does not seem so easy to clear Sir Edward Grey. This was with regard to King Ferdinand of Bulgaria. It is advanced as a statement admitting of neither doubt nor qualification that very early in the year a personage whose good faith and sources of information were both unimpeachable advised both the French and British Foreign Offices that Ferdinand was pledged to the Teutonic powers but that his neutrality could be bought by the Entente. Even the sum for which his very desirable 'aloofness' could be obtained was specified, namely, 35,000,000 francs; that is considerably less than the cost of a single day's war expenditure to either England or France. Had this amount been expended in this way, what an economy would have resulted; and also what a different complexion would have been placed upon the whole war! Serbia would not have been overrun; Greece would have taken up arms with the Entente; Turkey would have been beaten, and probably also Bulgaria would have accepted a relatively small additional bribe of land or money for a change from neutrality to active partisanship!

"I need not tell you, my dear ——, that I should not waste either your time or mine by writing to you of these things if they were nothing but ordinary gossip. I have got them from excellent authority. Nor need I add that they are necessarily only one side of the story, and that the Foreign Offices of both France and England may be aware of circumstances that their—shall I say directors—know nothing of. So far as the French are concerned, however, some color seems to be given to the story about the failure to negotiate with King Ferdinand by the curious collapse of M. Delcassé. It was while he was at the Quai d'Orsay that the tip about Ferdinand reached the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. His fall was directly due to his refusal to approve of the Saloniki expedition, but his refusal was the outcome of an altogether too tardy realization that he had failed in that which may be called the golden opportunity of squaring the Bulgarian Czar.

"Some of what I have told you forms the well springs from which the undercurrent of dissatisfaction to which The Times correspondent alludes is flowing. There is more, upon which I can only touch briefly. First and foremost, I would place the disapproval with which many good judges look upon an expedition which, on the British side, is preparing. This is described by some people as 'an adventure in East Africa,' and is chiefly objected to on the ground that it is part of 'a policy of small packets.' In half a dozen words, General Sir H. H. Smith-Dorrien is to put out in command of an expedition whose object is to take possession of German East Africa. It is supposed to be in course of secret preparation, and I would suggest you tell nobody in whom you have not implicit confidence on the matter, until, of course, it is made public property officially. [Two days after this letter was written the cables reported this project.] Still, though a 'secret,' it is so widely known and talked about in London that unless the Germans are very badly served by their spies they must be in possession of the secret.

Rejection of French Aid in Africa.

"Another point in regard to this expedition. Fairly early in the war it was suggested to the British Government that an attack on German East Africa would be fruitful, and the French Government offered to place at the disposal of the British their then available force in Madagascar, which was a comparatively large one and for which adequate transports were promised by the French. The offer was declined on the ground that Britain was not ready to undertake such an expedition at that time. There is, of course, a suggestion that some such narrow view as caused Russia to object to a Greek advance on Constantinople influenced the British authorities and decided them against French co-operation in German East Africa. Equally, of course, the fact may have been that Britain really was not ready.

"This letter is running to an inordinate length; but I must add something more to make it complete. Besides the causes of dissatisfaction mentioned, there is a strong feeling that several members of the Coalition Cabinet are either inadequate or misplaced in their present posts. Harold Cox sums up this phase as follows.

"'The men who constitute this Cabinet are many of them fairly well known to their fellow-citizens. A few of them are men of first-class ability. But the ability of most of them is certainly little above the general average. It may be said without the slightest hesitation that there is not one of the politicians in the present Cabinet who could not be replaced ten times over by men of equal ability in other spheres of life. They are where they are merely from the accident that they chose to go into the profession of politics as one of the easiest and most rapid means of securing notoriety and promotion.'

"Now, the present dissatisfaction must be differentiated from the campaign which Lord Northcliffe waged against the Cabinet. It is different in many ways, principal among them, perhaps, being that it is taking a constructive rather than a purely destructive form, and that it is finding an altogether dissimilar kind of expression. It is not being carried on in the public market place, so to speak, nor by shouting and beating of drums. Lord Northcliffe's papers, of course, sowed the seed broadcast, but the crop has sprung up in many quarters where The Daily Mail is anathema. You may have read The Daily Telegraph's editorial of last Saturday—it was cabled over to America. The D. T., one may be sure, would not have printed such an article had it not felt that the discontent it expressed was both deep and widespread, not confined to a particular sect or party, but permeating the whole nation.

"How the coalition Government will fare, of course, depends largely on what will happen on the war fronts. I am making no predictions. You remember what Mr. Asquith said about remaining at his post until he was convinced somebody could fill it better?

"Those weren't his exact words, but they represent the underlying meaning. This, however, seems certain: England is getting tired of discovering that every move the Government makes seems to have been foreseen by the Germans, and is not disposed to forgive much more blundering, if blundering can be proved. Particularly it is not going to stand any political party nonsense. If the politicians can't put politics on one side and devote themselves to winning the war, the English nation will demand that men who are not politicians should be given an opportunity. I am told by Frenchmen that the same feeling obtains in France. One of them predicted: 'We shall have a National Assembly (a joint meeting of Senate and Chamber of Deputies,) and out of that will be born a Committee of Public Safety if the country thinks it useful.'"

REPORTS RUSSIAN REPULSE.

Berlin Tells of Minor Operation on the Dvinsk Front.

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—An official report issued today says:

In the eastern theatre German patrol actions in the Dunaberg (Dvinsk) district were successful. Strong Russian reconnoitering detachments northwest of Czartoryak and near Berestiany, southeast of Kolki, were repulsed.

VIENNA, Dec. 26, (via Amsterdam to London.)—The following official communication from general headquarters was issued today:

Russian Theatre.—In the Pollesian Marsh region, at several points, strong hostile reconnoitering detachments were repulsed. Otherwise there is no news.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 26, (via London.)—The official communication from General Headquarters, issued today, reads as follows:

Western (Russian) front—Southwest of the Czartorysk Station we dislodged a German picket and made a successful flank attack on a detachment which hastened to its aid. In the Pujatchevka region, north of the village of Muravitza, on the Ikwa, we captured a scouting party, north of Buczacz. One of our parties rushed the village of Petlikortza, where an Austrian detachment was stationed. Some of the Austrians were bayonetted; the others fled.

Caucasus front—In the valley of the Sivritchay, southeast of Lake Tortum, our rifle fire stopped the work of the Turks who were building fortifications. West of Melazghert our troops repulsed a strong enemy detachment.

RIOTS IN RUSSIA REPORTED.

Berlin Hears Bread Stores Were Looted and Police Stoned.

BERLIN, Dec. 26, (via Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"Reports about Russian law court proceedings now give a vivid picture of the street riots during 1915. Thus it is now proved that in the Moscow suburb of Bolshava Presnya 2,000 persons gathered and looted the bread stores. The Moscow Judges stated that the people acted under the influence of hunger and famine.

"There were similar riots at Kostroma. According to the court records it is proved that the Kostroma crowd tried to free workingmen arrested by the police a few days ago. In the riots the people threw stones at the police, and the police killed one and wounded sixteen persons. The rioters are now before a court-martial."

"The London Times on Nov. 25 and 26 published an article about the misery caused by the German authorities in the occupied parts of Russian Poland," says another item given out by the Overseas News Agency today. "In reality the German authorities did everything in order to restore economic activity and furnish food to the occupied districts.

"The grain harvested there was used entirely for the population. When it was impossible to bring raw materials for the reopening of factories, the German authorities began road building in order to give work to the population. Now 250,000 Poles are occupied in this way. Besides, the authorities instituted employment offices for those willing to work outside their home districts."

TURKS FLANKING BRITISH?

Constantinople Reports "Encircling Movements" in Mesopotamia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 24.—The following official report on the campaign in Mesopotamia was issued today:

"Our encircling movements of the enemy's position at Kut-el-Amara is making good progress on all sides. We have bombarded the enemy's positions and stores with good results.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A British official statement issued tonight says:

"There is no truth in the reports of the sinking of British monitors in the Tigris, which was announced recently in a Turkish official communication. No armed vessels have been sunk except two small river gunboats, the abandonment of which was announced in an official report issued on Dec. 4."

A British official statement from Delhi, issued tonight, says that General Townshend reported yesterday that there had been a heavy enemy rifle fire, supported by artillery, but that no attempt at an assault had been made.

TURKS HIT ALLIED SHIPS.

Constantinople Reports Two Damaged Off the Gallipoli Coast.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 26, (via London.)—The official statement from General Headquarters issued today says:

At the Dardanelles on Dec. 24 our artillery thrice hit an enemy cruiser which attempted to approach in Saros Bay. The cruiser withdrew. The same afternoon an enemy cruiser and torpedo boat fired some shells on Kiretch Tepeh, Biyuk Kemikli, and Ari Burnu. Our artillery hit the torpedo boat.

Near Sedd-el-Bahr our artillery caused considerable damage to the enemy trenches before our left wing. An enemy aeroplane was shot down near Birelsabe. We captured the pilot, a French Captain, Baron de Ceron. A British Lieutenant, acting as observer, was killed.

RESTORES PACIFIC SERVICE.

Canadian Steamers to Resume Their Sailings Next Month.

The agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway announced yesterday that the company's transpacific fleet had been released by the British Admiralty and would be put into express service between Vancouver and Japan and China beginning with the Empress of Japan sailing Jan. 1. The Empress of Russia and the Empress of Asia will be put on the service in turn as they are refitted.

Since the Pacific Mail Company's fleet was sold in September to the International Mercantile Marine Company the transpacific service has been entirely in the hands of the Japanese.

Have you made a Will?

Do you realize that if you do not dispose of your property *by will* your estate may be disposed of by law very differently from the way you would wish? The law respecting intestate estates can, of course, take no account of the special personal needs of each beneficiary.

When you make your will, why not insure efficient and economical management of your estate by appointing the Bankers Trust Company as executor and trustee?

The officers of the Company will be glad to talk over with you this very important matter.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 Wall Street
Resources, over $225,000,000

FRENCH EXPECTING NEW GERMAN DRIVE

Temps Expert Notes the Prevalence of Winds Favorable for Gas Attacks.

ARTILLERY ACTIVE IN ARTOIS

Firing Heaviest South of Arras—French Shell a German Munitions Train in Alsace.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—"The hostilities on the French front, which thus far have consisted only of cannonades, may take on a more serious form," says the Temps in a military review. "The wind is blowing from the east, which will permit the enemy to use asphyxiating gas. It is, then, the most elementary prudence for us to be ready with masks and to man the batteries.

"It is not known where the enemy will attempt the supreme effort. The Noyon point on the front nearest Paris may be selected, as well as the English line at Ypres, and it is possible that Champagne will be chosen as a field of battle. The condition of the ground, which is thoroughly soaked and almost impracticable in certain regions, will also play a part in the decision of the enemy. Nowhere will the French be surprised by an attack, as we are on guard along the entire front."

"Information received regarding the fighting on Dec. 21 between Ypres and Armentieres indicates that the Germans sustained a loss of more than 8,000 men without gaining any ground," says a dispatch to La Liberté from its correspondent on the northern front.

"The fighting was most severe, and a large quantity of asphyxiating gas was used, but the English lines remained intact. The attack is thought to have been the prelude to an offensive or for the purpose of testing the strength of the English front."

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The British statement from Army Headquarters in France tonight says:

There has been some mining activity south of the La Bassée Canal, where an enemy mine failed to do any damage to our trenches. North of the Somme our artillery was effective against the enemy's positions. East of Albert, and elsewhere along the front, nothing but intermittent minor artillery engagements have occurred.

The following official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

In Artois great activity has been displayed by artillery to the south of Ballieul, and in the region of Blairville, south of Arras.

In Champagne, in the region of the Navarin Farm, there was some successful shelling of enemy workers.

In the Woevre the fire of our artillery exploded a munitions depot of the enemy to the northeast of Regnieville.

In the Vosges one of our batteries took under its fire a munitions train in the railway station at Hachimette, to the southeast of Bonhomme. Our observers noted a heavy explosion.

The afternoon statement of the French War Office merely says:

The night was calm along the whole front.

The Belgian official communication reads:

On both sides of the Yser there was only slight activity today. Our artillery countershelled some German batteries which had opened fire on Lampernisse, Oudecapelle, and our first line positions in the sector of Dixmude.

BERLIN, Dec. 26, (via Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The following official statement from general headquarters was issued today:

On account of continuous rain there was only slight activity displayed on the greater part of the Western front. The operations were more active north of Albert, at some points in Champagne, and in the Vosges, north of Sennheim.

MILITANT FRENCH "REDS."

Socialist Congress Applauds a 'War-to-the-Knife' Speech.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—At the afternoon session of the Socialist National Congress, which opened here yesterday, the Chief Speaker was Deputy Compère-Morel, whose address was vigorously applauded by a great majority of the 300 delegates in attendance. It may be summed up as follows:

No renewal of relations with the German Socialists, no peace at the present juncture, war to the knife, as the Allies are sure of victory, and peace only after victory.

In the course of his remarks the speaker pointed out as important, where a war is one of exhaustion, that the population of the Entente countries amounted to 711,000,000, as against the Central Powers' population of 160,000,000, and that the economic forces with respect to agriculture and finance gave the Allies a situation of preponderance.

NO FOOD OR SHELTER FOR 3,500,000 JEWS

Homeless Are Being Driven from Place to Place, Dr. Magnes Says.

TO APPEAL IN BALTIMORE

Many Relief Meetings Planned—List of Those Who Seek Friends Here to be Read Tonight.

Dr. J. L. Magnes, who spoke with such effect for the American Jewish Relief Committee at Carnegie Hall on last Tuesday night, will be the chief speaker at a mass meeting to be held in Baltimore on Jan. 2, it was announced last night. As he did at Carnegie Hall, Dr. Magnes will appeal for funds for the relief of Jews suffering from the war. All money collected at the meeting or after it will be included in the $5,000,000 which the committee hopes to raise before the end of 1916.

Dr. Magnes has also promised to speak at mass meetings to be held in Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cleveland, and Detroit. He has received more than a dozen invitations to speak outside of New York, but the arrangements for most of the proposed meetings have not been completed.

The most recent report from Russia, Dr. Magnes said last night, was that 3,500,000 Jews there were in need of assistance. They were being driven from place to place, the report said, and often had to go without food and shelter. Many of them, when permitted to stop walking, have been forced to settle in communities hostile to their race, according to the report.

Efforts to care for the Jews in the neighborhood of Constantinople, Dr. Magnes said, were being made through Ambassador Morgenthau, to whom $5,000 is being sent every three months for distribution. Incidentally, Dr. Magnes praised Mr. Morgenthau highly, saying that not only had he been of great assistance in the distribution of funds sent to him, but that he had contributed many unrecorded sums out of his own pocket.

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society on Saturday morning received from Isidore Hershfield, its representative in Europe, the first list of Jewish war sufferers who are anxious to communicate with their relatives and friends in the United States. The list will be read at a meeting to be held at 8 o'clock tonight in the auditorium of the Bank of the United States, 77 Delancey Street. The meeting will be addressed by ex-Judge Leon Sanders, President of the society; the Rev. H. Masliansky, and Jacob Massel.

The number of persons who call daily at the office of the society at 229 East Broadway to register their inquiries is so large, it was said yesterday, that the society has been forced to open a special office to care for this work. Joseph M. Proskauer, a director of the society and President of the Bank of the United States, has placed at the disposal of the society without charge an office in the bank building, which will be open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. daily.

Henry Fisher, Chairman of the Brooklyn Jewish Volunteer Relief Committee, which is co-operating with the American Jewish Relief Committee in its efforts to collect $5,000,000, announced last night at the headquarters, 16 Manhattan Avenue, that the street collections of the day amounted to $5,000. They will be continued during the week. The Brooklyn organization has offered to collect $25,000 by Jan. 1, which will be turned over as it is received.

The Bath Beach division of the Brooklyn Jewish Volunteer Relief Committee for War Sufferers obtained contributions amounting to $1,048 in a house to house canvass yesterday. The canvassers were forty-eight boys and girls, who with others will continue the work for a week, under the direction of the committee, of which N. C. Greenfield and Samuel Kramer are Chairmen, and Leo D. Greenfield the Treasurer.

SEVEN DIED ON PORT SAID.

Greek Ship Believed to Have Aided Attacking Submarine.

MILAN, Monday, Dec. 27, (via Paris.)—A Tripoli dispatch to The Secolo says the Italian liner Port Said has been sunk by a submarine flying the Austrian colors. Six passengers and one member of the crew perished. The others were saved.

An Italian destroyer chased and shelled the submarine, which was of large dimensions. Although believed to be hit, the submarine was able to plunge, and disappeared. The destroyer then turned her attention to a small Greek liner, a witness to the engagement, and a visit to this vessel led to the suspicion that she was in connivance with the Austrian.

After rescuing the survivors of the Port Said, the destroyer took the suspected liner into Derna for a strict search on the belief that she has been engaged in supplying enemy submarines.

A London dispatch on Dec. 17 reported the sinking in the Mediterranean of the Italian steamer Porto Said, or Port Said, a vessel of 5,167 tons. She had sailed from Genoa on Nov. 17 for Alexandria.

Feeds 2,800 Children in Brussels.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Spanish Minister at Brussels has arranged a Christmas feast for about 2,800 French, Italian, and Russian children who are still living there, according to the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

UNITED CIGAR STORES BIGGEST CHRISTMAS BUSINESS

Dec. 11, 1915 (Double Certificate Day to encourage early buying) $601,987

Dec. 24, 1915 (Day before Christmas) $547,100

TOTAL CASH SALES for the TWO BIG DAYS of December, 1915,

$1,149,087

This wonderful business, exceeding by a large amount the sales made in UNITED CIGAR STORES for the corresponding two days of any holiday season in all their history, is offered as proof that National Prosperity is here.

To every friend and patron who made this showing possible our sincerest thanks.

UNITED CIGAR STORES CO.

NO PEACE WITHOUT FORCE, RABBI SAYS

Dr. Schulman Advocates the Plan of the League That Taft Heads.

METHODIST PRAISES JEWS

Calls Their Gifts to Race in Europe a Lesson for the World—Many Sermons on the War.

Rabbi Samuel Schulman, preaching in the Temple Beth-El yesterday, advocated the plan of the League to Enforce Peace as the only suggestion yet put forward which promised peace-loving nations a method of escape from the necessity of arming themselves to avoid conquest by aggressive nations.

"International law is a nullity today," the rabbi said, "because it is only a collection of pious wishes, impotent customs, mental notes of experiences that next Tuesday, officials in the Department of Justice hinted broadly that there was some likelihood he would be asked to keep his promise.

Carl E. Whitney of 11 William Street, who has been Lamar's attorney of record in the case the Government has been prosecuting against him in reference to his impersonating a United States Congressman, and who has been mentioned as the lawyer whom Lamar has called on to advise him in his present difficulties over the fomenting of labor troubles in munition plants, has gone to Washington to be heard by Government officials that there is strong probability that Lamar, in return for a promise of immunity, may consent to tell all he knows of Franz von Rintelen's work in this country. Mr. Whitney himself has refused to identify himself to the Federal authorities would commit himself on the matter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Carl Whitney, lawyer for David Lamar, came to Washington tonight, and it was reported that his business had to do with obtaining clemency for Lamar, who was convicted in New York of impersonating a public officer and sentenced to a term in the Federal prison at Atlanta. At Mr. Whitney's hotel it was said that he had retired, leaving word that he must not be disturbed.

LAMAR READY TO APPEAR.

Awaits Grand Jury Action on the Pro-German Conspiracies.

Government officials yesterday were inclined to be a little skeptical of newspaper reports of confidence among David Lamar's friends that the "Wolf of Wall Street" had nothing to fear from the Federal Grand Jury, which reconvenes tomorrow, and is expected to hand down more than six indictments in connection with recent pro-German plots to tie up the shipments of munitions to the Allies.

It was admitted than an intermediary for Lamar had visited the Federal authorities and advised them he would wait in this city until the decision of the Grand Jury was known, and that, in case he was wanted at the United States District Attorney's office, he would appear at once in response to a telephone message. While they refused to admit that he might be wanted after next Tuesday, officials in the Department of Justice hinted broadly that there was some likelihood he would be asked to keep his promise.

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GERMAN CLERKS WATCHED.

Banks and Trust Companies of the Country to Punish Disloyalty.

All of the German employes of the larger banks and trust companies throughout the country who manifest any signs of disloyalty to America or to their employers will be investigated and liable to sudden dismissal. Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, said yesterday that such a policy would be pursued in that institution, and that he assumed others would do likewise.

"This does not mean," Mr. Vanderlip said, "that any animosity toward German employes has developed in any bank or trust company. The National City Bank and other institutions have Germanic employes who have the confidence of their employers, and they will not be subjected to any system of espionage. Since the days of Frederick Scheindt, a clerk in the commercial credit department of the National City Bank, on a charge of supplying information to Paul Koenig, bank officials have been more keenly on the watch than before for evidences of disloyalty."

Mr. Vanderlip said that the National City Bank, which dismissed two of its German employes on Friday, did not contemplate the removal of any others. So far as he knew, he said, all of the Germans employed at the bank were loyal and faithful.

Because of their abilities of character and foreign acquaintance, many Germans have risen to high positions in local banks especially in the foreign exchange branches.

ADVERTISEMENT.

I desire to connect in an executive capacity with a concern (preferably manufacturing) where in time I could assume full responsibility as general manager.

I would like to show some executive how the judgment and experience I possess, coupled with adaptability and energy, will make it possible for me to fill the above position successfully.

Incidentally, I have a good position now. R 39 Times.

VECTO
To Stop Cold in the Head
Get Ahead of the Cold
25c a tube—all druggists.
Write for free booklet on colds.
Vecto Chemical Co., 52 B'way, N.Y.

NO FOOD OR SHELTER FOR 3,500,000 JEWS

GREEK KING BARS KAISER'S ALLIES

Cannot Permit Bulgars or Turks to Pass Frontier, Constantine Wires William.

MAY BLOCK GERMAN ATTACK

Teutons, Hesitating to Advance Alone on Saloniki, May Fortify Border Passes.

VICTORY FOR MONTENEGRINS

Report the Recapture of a Position Which the Austrians Had Taken After a Hot Fight.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 27.—King Constantine has telegraphed to Emperor William, saying that it would be impossible to allow Bulgarian or Turkish troops to cross the Greek frontier, says The Mail's correspondent at Athens, who has had interviews with the Greek Ministers.

K. Gounaris, Minister of the Interior, candidly confessed, according to the correspondent, that he did not know what would be done if the Bulgarians or Turks attempted to cross the frontier. Minister of Justice Rhallis on the other hand was just as emphatic in declaring that no Turk or Bulgarian would be permitted to set foot on Greek soil. He reproached the Allies for obstinately remaining at Saloniki, declaring that all of the difficulties of Greece would be removed if the Allies evacuated Saloniki.

Two Greek newspapers have published a statement to the effect that Rumania has approached the Central Powers with a view to obtaining a guarantee for the eventual evacuation of Greek Macedonia, as Rumania considers herself interested in its retention by Greece. The Greek Government, however, denies the truth of the report.

According to the Saloniki correspondent of The Times there is considerable conjecture as to how the Germans will solve the knotty problem of introducing Bulgarian troops into Greek Macedonia without offending Greece, and, at the same time, satisfy Bulgarian exigencies, which, it is reported, stipulate that all territories once occupied by the Bulgarians shall revert to Bulgaria.

He adds that the Germans dare not undertake to attack the Allies without the co-operation of the Bulgarians and that if Greece refuses to admit the Bulgarians, the Germans will not attack alone, but will content themselves with fortifying the passes of Veles and Doiran and leave the defense of these to the Bulgarians.

On the other hand, it is reported that the Bulgarians hesitate to advance on Saloniki, fearing to be caught between two fires in a sort of corridor formed between the Saloniki-Doiran and the Saloniki-Gevgeli railways and that they are seeking permission to attack at other points on the Greek frontier.

It has practically been decided that the Skouloudis Cabinet will remain in power for the present, Premier Skouloudis having deferred to King Constantine's desire to make no change, at least before the Chamber reassembles on Jan. 24. This information was given to The Times correspondent at Athens by the Premier, who also said that should events render it advisable the Chamber would be convoked before that date.

Count di Bosdari, the Italian Minister to Greece, yesterday called on Premier Skouloudis, according to The Post's Athens correspondent, to give friendly assurances on the part of his Government with reference to the landing of Italian troops at Avlona. He explained that the landing had as its sole object the assistance of the Serbian forces retreating into Southern Albania. The Minister asked that Greece afford such facilities as possible for the object, which he said must have the sympathy of all Greece.

The Italian Minister's explanation created a favorable impression in Athens.

The following official Montenegrin statement concerning the progress of hostilities was issued yesterday:

Combats Friday along the entire front of the Sanjak Army were without result for the enemy, who also were repulsed near Voutchide. After a hot fight the Austrians captured our position of Rasova Gora, which we retook by a vigorous counterattack, taking a number of prisoners and a quantity of material.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 27.—The long leaves of absence now being granted to large numbers of Greek soldiers are due not so much to economy, but on account of mutinies which have broken out, says the Petit Parisien. The nearness of their hereditary enemies, the Bulgarians, is exasperating the troops to such a degree that their officers have no control over them, the paper declares, adding that Premier Skouloudis is granting extended furloughs in the hope of checking the spirit of revolt.

A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens says that yesterday General Castelnau, Chief of the French General Staff, had an audience with King Constantine lasting three-quarters of an hour. In the evening Jean Guillemin, the French Minister to Greece, gave a dinner for General Castelnau. Among the guests were General V. Dousmanis, Chief of the Greek General Staff, and high officials of the Foreign Office.

Large crowds cheered General Castelnau on his way to the legation. In conversation with friends, General Castelnau declared that he was satisfied with his visit to Saloniki, the defenses of which he pronounced to be satisfactory.

DEFENDS GREEK NEUTRALITY.

M. Gounaris Says Only Foreign Bayonets Can Drive Her From It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 27.—A delayed dispatch to The Chronicle from Athens, under date of Thursday, says:

"I have just had an interview with M. Gounaris, ex-Premier and present Minister of the Interior. He was most charming and affable. He declared that there were one or two things he could not tell me, as, for example, what would be the attitude of Greece and the Greek Government when, and if th eBulgars crossed the frontier.

"'Believe me,' he said, 'if such a contingency arises the Athens Government will handle it with firmness and decision.

"We will remain neutral if no circumstances intervene to eject us from our intrenched terrain of neutrality, metaphorically speaking. Greece has strongly fortified herself in her position of neutrality, and will need foreign bayonets to drive her forth.

"'But,' added M. Bournaris, 'our position is clear and unequivocal. We stand on the ground of our own choosing. Our attitude has been indorsed by the electors and has been accepted by the Entente and Central Powers. Both sides recognize our right to remain neutral. This neutrality of ours, however, only holds good as long as our territorial integrity and sovereign rights are respected. If these were menaced Greece would certainly emerge from her position of studied aloofness.

"The situation is hopeful. The international problems which confronted us seem in a fair way to solve themselves in a rational and peaceful manner. Our relations with both parties in the Balkan conflict are good. Being friendly with the Entente, we obviously cannot be guilty of hostile acts toward the central powers if the quality of our neutrality is to remain above suspicion. In all the circumstances Greece might be counted on resolutely to take action toward the safeguarding of her national interests.'"

SERBIAN DEPUTIES IN ATHENS.

Said to be Contemplating a Parliament to be Held in Exile.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency sends the following:

"The Serbian Minister of War arrived yesterday, and was received today by the Premier and the Greek Minister of War. A number of Serbian Deputies also arrived and held a meeting, at which it was decided to ask the Serbian Government where the Serbian Parliament could reopen."

CAPTURED SERBIAN LETTERS.

German Hint That Important Diplomatic Revelations Are Impending.

BERLIN, Dec. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following item:

"In the palace of the Serbian Crown Prince at Nish numerous important documents have been found, among which are 500 letters from correspondence with rulers. These letters shed an interesting light upon Serbia's rule before the beginning of the present war."

ITALO-GREEK HARMONY.

Negotiators Agree That Greek Rights in Albania Must Be Respected.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—"The Greek Government has taken cognizance of the recent landing of Italian troops near Avlona, (in Albania,) and in a friendly spirit directed the Greek Minister at Rome to request information as to the extent and purpose of the Italian enterprise," says the Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency. He continues:

"In answer the Italian Government gave favorable assurances and requested the co-operation of Greece in conducting the work to a successful conclusion. The negotiations continue, the two Governments being agreed that Greek rights in this region should be safeguarded."

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 27.—An Athens dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says that the Italian troops landed at Avlona have reached the Greek frontier posts in Southern Albania.

AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE FLED.

Attack on an Italian Steamer at Durazzo Frustrated by Artillery.

ROME, Monday, Dec. 27, (via Paris.)—An Austrian submarine appeared off Durazzo on Dec 18, evidently with the object of attacking the old steamer Danno, which was discharging provisions for the Serbian Army. Fire was immediately opened on the submarine, which submerged and fled.

A dispatch to The Idea Nazionale from Cagliari announces the arrival in Sardinia of a large number of Austrians who were taken prisoners at the defeat at Potiorek on Dec. 19.

TELLS OF ALBANIA'S WOES.

W. W. Howard Says Greeks and Serbs Destroyed 300 Villages.

ROME, Dec. 26.—The American schooner Albania, with William Willard Howard of New York, secretary of the Albanian Relief Fund, on board, has arrived at Gallipoli. The Albania came from Durazzo, having transported the Austrian and Bulgarian Consuls and the Austrian colony, numbering forty-four persons. From these refugees it was learned that the Greeks destroyed 275 villages in southern Albania, and that the Serbians razed twenty-five others, driving the population out. Mr. Howard distributed flour in Durazzo to all needy people, irrespective of nationality or creed.

Dr. G. W. Mendelson, an American Red Cross physician, arrived yesterday with several other doctors from Serbia and Albania. They explained that they had sent other American doctors to Durazzo, Scutari, and Cettinje, these being the only physicians left in that region. Dr. Mendelson and his companions plan to start next week for America, by way of Bordeaux.

GREEKS HERE FOR THE ALLIES.

Mass Meeting Passes a Resolution Expressing Sympathy.

A resolution in support of the cause of the Allies was adopted at a mass meeting yesterday of Greek-American residents at 54 West Thirtieth Street, copies of which were ordered sent to King Constantine, ex-Prime Minister Venizelos, and to the Greek Committee in Paris, which is arranging for a congress there on Jan. 8 of all Greek communities in foreign countries for cooperative measures toward safeguarding the interests of Greece and her people in the war. Following an expression of confidence and affection for the King of the Hellenes, the resolution says in part:

"Taking under consideration not only the sympathies of the Greek people for the Allies, but also the practicability of the results of the co-operation of our beloved country with the armies of the Allies, to follow the same and great ideals for which so many thousands of French, British, and Russians have sacrificed their lives, and taking as a basis the safeguarding of our country from its worst enemy, we declare ourselves once for all in favor of the Allies."

HINT OF NEW CANADIAN LOAN

Issue of $300,000,000 to Aid War Financing.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 26.—Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, intimated in an address at the People's Forum tonight that a Canadian domestic loan of $300,000,000 might soon follow the recent issue of $100,000,000.

Sir George said that Canadians would be called upon to bear a greater share in the financing of the war than heretofore. It would no longer be possible to do this by foreign loans, he said, and the people of the country would have to practice strict economy to be able to do their part.

A SHIP A DAY TO BELGIUM.

Commission for Relief Says Need Was Never Greater.

Unparalleled in the history of philanthropy have been the shipments of food stuffs into Belgium in December. Already thirteen steamers have left American ports, and, according to the Commission for Relief in Belgium, 71 Broadway, by the end of the month one shipload of foodstuffs for every day will have entered Belgium or will be on its way there

Professor Vernon L. Kellogg of Stanford University, a member of the commission, who arrived in New York on the Rotterdam last week, said at the McAlpin yesterday:

"The crying need today in Belgium and Northern France is for clothing and shoes for more than 3,000,000 destitute, and we are asking the generous American people to furnish these necessities. The British and colonial union workmen have hit upon a novel method of lending a helping hand to their brothers in the trenches. Each workingman makes a regular contribution each pay day. By this means more than $100,000 a month is sent into Belgium."

According to Professor Kellogg more than 9,000,000 people, within their wall of steel, receive their daily rations of food through the commission. Of these only 6,000,000 are able to pay, leaving 3,000,000 entirely dependent.

Alexander J. Hemphill, Treasurer of the commission, said:

"The Commission for Relief has been surprised to learn that certain of its statements have been interpreted to mean that conditions of destitution are decreasing in Belgium. Last October we collected and spent in benevolent work $4,323,175. We have never been able to give the Belgian and French more than a minimum ration of food, and at any moment their borrowing capacity may be cut and this minimum ration further decreased. The appalling need for Winter clothing which has arisen can be met only by appealing to America."

CHRISTMAS DAY IN THE TRENCHES

Troops on Both Sides Celebrate While the Big Guns Roar.

HOPE OF PEACE NEXT YEAR

Times Correspondent, at the German Front in France, Finds That Sentiment Strong.

TREES IN EVERY DUGOUT

British Take Advantage of Lull to Play Football—No Fraternizing with the Foe.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE CROWN PRINCE OF BAVARIA'S ARMY IN BELGIUM, Dec. 25, (by Courier to Berlin.)—My Christmas eve and my Christmas morning within range of the roaring English guns were for sheer dramatic interest and mixed thrills one of my most worthwhile experience of the world war.

The Berlin-Lille express had been, for a wonder, two hours late. The Major who met us at the station hustled us out with typical German efficiency, and an old bearded Landsturm company, lying in reserve, notified by field telephone, patiently held up its intimate Christmas festivities for the arrival of the unbidden guest thrust upon them by orders from "the highest up."

My critical ear quickly noted the apparently a full orchestra of heavy artillery was playing war Christmas carols; but, quite apart from cold feet, induced by the thought that the English had not been notified that we were coming to the front and the fear that they might not confine the distribution of those high explosive Christmas presents to their German friends elsewhere up and down the long battle line, there was added a spice of uneasiness, for the chief of the neutral war press headquarters in Berlin had capitulated with the utmost reluctance to the American correspondents' urgent request for permission to spend Christmas afield, pointing out that the bitterness about the American ammunition was most intense at this particular time and was decidedly nervous about the possibility of "unpleasant incidents." His parting—and unheeded—caution was to speak German as much as possible at the front and "not to feel insulted if some brave musketeer does something to you."

Carols to Artillery Accompaniment.

Then the Landsturm company fervently sings favorite German childhood Christmas carols like "Silent Night! Holy Night!" with a heavy artillery obbligato, for the night is anything but still.

There is apparently no unofficial Christmas truce this time where Crown Prince Rupprecht, "The Bavarian Lion," is holding the British at bay, and above the songs you can hear the continuous rumbling accompaniment of heavy mortars and howitzers, now like muted thunder, now rising to drum fire pitch, though only the correspondents are affected by it; the carolers pay not the slightest attention, but go right on singing "Silent Night."

Several more ominous and violent rumblings like the simultaneous blasting in a dozen quarries, I learned later, were due to detonations of German countermines west of La Bassée.

The rest of the long program consisted of patriotic folk-songs and hymns, with a recitation, "From Ostend to Bagdad," that particularly aroused Landsturm enthusiasm.

And so we left the old Landsturm men still singing hard as an antidote for homesickness.

At 8 A. M. the Anglo-German artillery sermon on the text, "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men," was still going full blast.

No Fraternizing Now.

Fraternizing appears to have gone out of fashion, at least so far as the premises occupied by Prince Rupprecht's army is concerned. I saw no evidences of a Christmas truce, and inquiry developed no reports of football games, impromptu concert, or an interchange of presents between the locked battle lines. War has entered an embittered stadium where even the Yuletide spirit cannot make the inmates of the rival trenches forget that they are there to kill or be killed.

For those who haven't the luck to be lying in reserve Christmas must be like other days, except that the trenches wear a holiday attire. There is probably no single "dugout" without its little Christmas tree. It is estimated that more than 5,000,000 artificial Christmas treelets were sent by the overworked field post from home to the soldiers in the field.

One of the curious sights on the railroad from Cologne to Lille was the passage of officers and soldiers, returning to the front carrying miniature trees along with their swords, rifles, and knapsacks. There isn't a station on the railway through Belgium into France where the Germans have not set up one or more large trees. As you roll into Lille you see giant evergreens with red electric light bulbs out on the station platform, while four more ornament the central station hall, and wherever two or three German officers get together, in the cafés or restaurants of Lille, or in the trenches at the front, they bring a little tree with them which they place in the centre of the table.

A Christmas visit to the front was a revelation of what almost passionate devotees these fighting Germans are to the sentimental Christmas tree cult. And in talking with soldiers and officers I gathered that the German armies today are animated by the unanimous wish for a peaceful Christmas at home in 1916.

BRITISH TROOPS FEAST WHILE SHELLS SHRIEK

Celebrate the Holiday in the Intervals of Artillery Bombardments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—We are not out for friendly understandings with the enemy this Christmas tide. For twelve months British soldiers have suffered too much to forget and forgive, and out beyond the trenches there are dead bodies across which our men cannot treat the enemy in the spirit of charity.

The war did not stop, although it was Christmas Eve, and the only carol I heard in the trenches was loud, deep chant of the guns on both sides, the shrill soprano of the whistling shells, and the rattle of the keyboards of the machine guns, the enemy putting more shells into a bit of trench in revenge for a raid by some men of "the West Countrie" who cut out some prisoners in a night attack and came back with only three casualties and a tale of grim success.

To the left some shrapnel shells were bursting, and behind the lines our "heavies" were busily at work firing at long range, but there are no signs of that German "offensive in the west" which was foretold by some of the newspaper prophets.

Through the night our men in the trenches stood in their waders, and dawn this Christmas day was greeted, not by angelic songs, but the splutter of rifle bullets all along the line.

And yet, even to the trenches, the spirit of Christmas found its way. Last night the supply columns were laden with enormous sacks, under which Santa Claus himself would have staggered and swooned. They were piled mountain high on the dumping grounds, and today in the trenches and billets the British troops in the field knew that they had not been forgotten by those at home. Not only from kith and kin did these Christmas presents come, but from millions of unknown friends who had given generously into common funds so that no soldier should go without good cheer on this day and some token of the nation's gratitude for those who offered their lives to guard her.

So here, where I am tonight, near our general headquarters, it is very quiet, but in some farmhouses round about where the troops are billeted, after a long spell in the lines, there are Christmas feasts in progress, and into the wild, wet night comes the sound of laughter and song. The officers are visiting the men's messes, and there are three cheers tonight for many officers who are heroes among their men. In the Brigade on the left the youngest subaltern who shows such pluck when there is a little "wind up" in the trenches.

Now, as I write, the "sing-song" has begun with the aid of mouth-organs and concertinas, and the funny men have cheered up the boys who went a little sad when it was the tune of "The Old Folks at Home" and "Auld Lang Syne."

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Reuter correspondent at British Headquarters in France sends the following account of how the men spent Christmas:

"Christmas broke over the British western front wet and blowing and altogether cheerless. As the morning advanced the sun struggled through the mist. By the soldiers' dinner time it was quite fine and very mild.

"The day was uneventful in the trenches. Plenty of good fare was provided, and conditions were as comfortable as possible amid the waterlogged environment.

"Among the troops in reserve and billets Christmas was celebrated with more thoroughness. The enemy seemed satisfied to spend his Christmas quietly, and there was no intention in the British lines, if the Germans manifested no desire to be aggressive, to force them into hostile activity. On the other hand, every preparation had been made to meet the least tendency to 'strafing' in a vigorous manner.

"Hence comparative quiet lay upon the fire-withered zone. During the afternoon every available acre of meadow in the rear of the lines was taken possession of for football. In the trenches themselves there was much hearty singing, ranging from what the French call 'that melancholy hymn,' 'Tipperary,' to 'Holy Night.'

"In places where the enemy lines skirt the British closely the guttural chanting of the Germans was borne athwart the shrill song of the southeaster and was invariably the signal for a deeper outburst of chorusing on the part of our men to drown the sound.

"Overtures toward fraternizing by the Germans were but slight and faint-hearted, as though their rejection was a foregone conclusion.

"There appears to be a general sense of relief among the soldiers that Christmas is over. The spirit of the season is so completely out of harmony with the grim atmosphere of the trenches, and contrasts born of reminiscences are not of a cheerful order.

"'We don't want to stop and think more than we can help,' said a Highlander. 'We just want to get on with it, so that we may sooner be finished.'"

ARRAS CELEBRATES WHILE GUNS ROAR

"Peace Through Victory" Keynote of Christmas Eve Observance.

ARRAS, on the French front, Dec. 26.—Hundreds of big shells tore the air over Arras all Friday afternoon. The echoes of these were the last compliments of the season, and they had no sooner died away than the life of Arras began to show itself through reopened cellar doors and windows, in preparation for the usual Christmas Eve festivities.

The people of the Artois region rise above their afflictions due to the war, and the spirit of Arras survives among the heaps of ruins.

"It would be really a shame if we hadn't got used to it during all these months," said a woman selling postcards and stationery by a candle light on the floor of a building three parts open to the sky. "What we've got to do," the woman continued, "is to hold out for final victory and lasting peace."

After the usual systematic shelling died down rifle shots and the occasional rattle of machine guns were all that broke the stillness of death that settled over the city. The cathedral, where midnight mass was said last year under the thunder of cannon, stood out against the twilight in ragged ruins, with the crumbling walls of demolished buildings all around giving the aspect of a gigantic cemetery with decaying headstones.

Christmas Eve Dinner in a Chapel.

The rattle of machine guns struck up again, and a few rifle shots rang through the clear air. Toward 8 o'clock the soft strains of an organ were heard from an invisible source. Going through heaps of stone and glass to a chapel entrance, one could see a candle light flickering through the darkness a short distance away. Staff officers, waiting for dinner, led the correspondent for The Associated Press to an adjoining room, which resembled the crater of a miniature extinct volcano.

"If it continues much longer you are likely to have your dining room also opened to the weather," said the correspondent to the officers.

"That is quite possible," replied a Captain, "but the destination of a shell is something over which we haven't found any control yet, have we, Lieutenant?" But the Lieutenant was absorbed in an illustrated paper which had just arrived, and made no comment.

Santa Claus and the Christmas spirit, in spite of the war, were in evidence everywhere along the Artois battle front, where the correspondent passed Christmas Eve. They were in the trenches and shelters with the simple soldiers; in the temporary barracks where the traditional Christmas Eve theatre was replaced by an improvised concert and vaudeville that rivaled the best Paris could do in time of peace; in the quarters where the officers celebrated with no less simplicity and dignity, and in the first little church, still defying shell fire, that one finds behind the battle front, midnight mass was celebrated.

From the road running almost parallel to the trenches rockets shooting up into the air from both lines recalled the Fourth of July fireworks in America. An officer explained that this was partly due to habit.

"Fuses are set off every night," the officer explained, "even when the moon shines brightly, as tonight; and besides the Germans may, as last year, have an idea that we are going at them before morning."

The fuses multiplied at the approach of midnight, and on the stroke of 12 the line as far as the horizon was illuminated as by a long line of brilliant stars. Flashes of different colors could be seen far away to the north, although no reports were heard.

"They are firing away up there around Souchez," a Lieutenant explained.

His Little One's Christmas Letter.

Several miles up the deep, wide ditch, with twelve inches of chalky mud at its bottom, just far enough from the German line to permit tranquil sleep, soldiers entertained one another with simple folk songs of their home regions, examined parcels from home, and talked of victory.

One soldier read a little note from home which said: "This year it is I who play father. This year I broke open my savings bank, and am sending presents to papa at the front." The soldier didn't explain who the writer was, but his thick beard failed to hide the touching smile with which he accepted the reversal of Christmas rôles.

"They're singing over there," said a soldier just back from the first-line trench. "They've got an orchestra, and they're shouting to beat all, but it doesn't sound very gay."

Meanwhile the impromptu concert in the trenches went on in tones that were gay and confident. The same phrase was heard in all the toasts given here. It was "Peace through victory."

A little further from the trenches, in a bombarded barn covered by an improvised roof, the midnight watch was preceded by a concert, in which the soldiers who joked the military on the stage in peace times reversed the order of things, and with the greatest zest caricatured the civilian behind the zone occupied by the armies.

Soldiers at the Christmas Mass.

All along the roads in this region two lines passed in different directions. Some, with picks, shovels, and rifles, were going to take their turn in the trenches, while others were going back to the old village church to swell the congregation. Officers, including Generals, Colonels, Captains, and Lieutenants, with a sprinkling of civilians and many women, were in attendance. As in the quarters of the soldiers near the trenches, everything in the conduct of the service brought out the same note: "Peace through victory." A chaplain, with the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor on his surplice, who has lost several brothers and has four more in the army, all of whom have been cited in orders of the day—he himself has been twice cited for heroic conduct—preached on "Peace Through Victory." A stretcher bearer, with a military medal, and a Grenadier, with a war cross on his breast, sang a Christmas anthem to the accompaniment of the modest old organ played by a simple soldier with such a master hand that the strains were quite as inspiring as the best cathedral music. The last notes of "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men" died away as the congregation was filing out of the little church, while in the distance the booming of cannon recalled "No truce for Christmas."

MISS BOARDMAN EXPLAINS.

Red Cross Head Did Not Criticise British Order.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Miss Mabel Boardman, active head of the American Red Cross, said today that a published statement accredited to her criticising the British Governmeht for preventing shipments of hospital supplies to Germany entirely misrepresented her attitude. She made no such statement, she said. On the other hand, she believes that supplies for hospitals in Germany can now go forward freely.

"At present," said Miss Boardman, "uncertainty exists only as to rubber gloves, rubber drainage tubes, and hospital garments, which are not, strictly speaking, hospital supplies. Before Oct. 1 regular hospital supplies went forward, but since then we have been unable to get permits. The British Government, however, has received word that Germany accepts the British list of permissible supplies, and these will be sent without any hitch now.

"We hope, too, that the three classes I have mentioned as being still under discussion will soon be permitted to enter Germany unobstructed. The British list includes hospital accessories, and rubber tubes are, of course, an important hospital accessory. The British list also includes drainage tubes, and as most of these are made of rubber we hope that the list will be construed as specifically permitting rubber tubes to pass the lines."

Germany Fights Epidemic.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 27.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam tells of a serious scarlet fever epidemic in Germany, extending from Bromberg to villages in Posen, where the malady is unusually severe.

All military hospitals, which have been requisitioned to deal with the epidemic, are crowded, and the Government measures, according to the dispatch, have proved altogether inadequate.

YOUNG JUDEANS TO DINE.

Conference Holds Three Sessions and Will Close Tonight.

The annual conference of the Young Judeans was continued yesterday. Three sessions were held in the auditorium of the Young Women's Hebrew Association at 31 West 110th Street. Reports were received from various Judean clubs in the city, which all showed increased membership in 1915. Zionistic training and the establishment of schools for teaching Jewish classics and history was discussed, and it was suggested that a Zionistic primer should be written.

In the evening the Rev. Dr. De Sola Pool, President of the Young Judean Society, and the Rev. Dr. Levi Solomon spoke on Jewish literature, and the Rev. Dr. I. T. Hurwitz gave an address on rabbinical thoughts adapted for the Young Judean clubs. Another session will be held this afternoon, and the conference will close tonight with a dinner at the Broadway Central Hotel, which the 125 delegates will attend.

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OUR SEA TRADE NOW LARGEST IN HISTORY

Continued from Page 1.

which has been made under the Ship Registry act, Commissioner Chamberlain presents a tabular study of the number of such ocean steamers under different flags. This table shows that on June 30, 1915, the number of ocean steamers of 3,000 tons, divided as to size, under the various flags, German steamers, of course, having no share in the carrying trade, was as follows:

Over 10,000 Tons—British, 140; American, 11; French, 16; Japanese, 8; Italian, 3; Dutch, 8; Norwegian, 2; German, 42. Total—233.

7,000 to 10,000 Tons—British, 280; American, 23; French, 19; Japanese, 15; Italian, 19; Dutch, 19; Norwegian, 5; German, 71. Total—451.

5,000 to 7,000 Tons—British, 358; American, 104; French, 80; Japanese, 53; Italian, 35; Dutch, 61; Norwegian, 20; German, 159. Total—1,078.

4,000 to 5,000 Tons—British, 933; American, 67; French, 48; Japanese, 41; Italian, 52; Dutch, 50; Norwegian, 47; German, 150. Total—1,368.

3,000 to 4,000 Tons—British, 1,152; American, 97; French, 59; Japanese, 106; Italian, 162; Dutch, 71; Norwegian, 42; German, 122. Total—1,751.

Grand total number of ocean steamers over 3,000 gross tons: British, 3,063; American, 315; French, 228; Japanese, 225; Italian, 211; Dutch, 189; Norwegian, 116; German, 544. Total—4,881.

United States Second.

The 544 German steamers are not able to engage in foreign trade because of the command of the seas by the British. Eliminating these, the table shows that the American fleet of steamers of over 3,000 tons ranks second only to that of Great Britain, and is about one-tenth the size of the British fleet of ocean steamers of over 3,000 gross tons. Of the 305 large ocean steamers which give the United States second place in foreign trade today, 96 were registered in the ten months from September, 1914, to June, 1915, inclusive, under the Registry act of 1914, based on the principles, Commissioner Chamberlain says, "which Great Britain has followed for several generations."

Commissioner Chamberlain recommends that Congress enact legislation to prevent the transfer of any of these vessels back to foreign flags after the war in Europe is over. "Congress may see fit," says the commissioner, "to consider the question whether the transfer of a ship under the American flag to an alien should not be conditioned upon the approval of the Secretary of Commerce. A general transfer back to foreign flags of vessels which have been admitted to American registry under the act of 1914 is possible under existing law after the close of the European war, although not anticipated. To mention only one matter telling against such transfer, the enormous debt burdens incurred by belligerent nations must be met by very heavy taxation, and shipping, of course, will be expected to bear its share. Foreign taxes on shipping as a rule are not ordinarily onerous. Thus, in the last year of peace, the calendar year 1913, the Hamburg-American Steamship Company paid an income tax of only 1,158,561 marks on a net from the year's operations of 38,521,730 marks, its entire property being valued at 354,943,555 marks.

"The taxes which German ships will pay after the war may prove to be a heavy burden. The income tax of the Cunard Company for the same year was only £17,226 on a profit balance of £1,124,581, its total property being valued at £7,974,925. The income taxes of Great Britain have already during the progress of the war been heavily increased. On the other hand, there is no present reason to look for any material increase in Government taxes on American shipping in the near future. Other advantages which we shall have over belligerent nations, and even over some of the neutral powers, will readily present themselves."

DEFENDS THE SEAMEN'S ACT.

Head of International Sailors' Union Says Law Will Not Be Repealed.

Andrew Furuseth, President of the International Seaman's Union, who made a determined fight for the passage of the Seamen's act, before that law was passed, last evening declared, in the Washington Irving High School, that there was no more chance of repealing the Seamen's act than there was of repealing the Ten Commandments. Speaking to an audience composed of members of the Labor Forum, the former sailor strongly defended the provisions of the law, traced its origin, and predicted for the country a merchant marine law that would bring back to the sea the American boy.

Declaring that the American merchant marine, previous to the war, had been dying, Mr. Furuseth set forth the causes. First, he said, the seaman was a Dutchman. Then came the Italian, and finally, when the others could not "stand the gaff," the Oriental. Great Britain, he said, suffered the same in this respect as did this country, for there were 100,000 Orientals on the British ships when the war broke out. Asserting that these men were on the deck, and that promotion to the bridge was by way of the deck only, the speaker said it was a matter of fifteen to twenty years before every bridge would have been manned by Orientals.

After reciting the troubles of the seaman under old conditions, Mr. Furuseth said he showed how the La Follette act had included ocean steamers in American registry and had brought up to American figures the cost of operation for foreign steamers. The law, he said, had brought up the wage cost and had served to protect American seamen by providing the seaman with the right to leave his ship with half pay and the right to sue for the rest. The outcry that followed, said the speaker, was heard all over the country, because it hurt the foreign ship owner and he rebelled. The cost of operation for foreign steamers, coming into American ports, was equalized to that of American owners.

"You ask," Mr. Furuseth exclaimed, "why, then, did the Pacific Mail Company quit? The Panama Canal act prohibiting railway companies owning steamship lines and the resultant cheaper bulk cargoing did that. They sold out because they could sell their steamers at a good price, owing to the war. Even so the steamers, supposedly having changed ownership under the law, are today plying through that canal and under the American flag. Andrew Schwerin in this respect let up a howl of what would happen. So did Robert Dollar about his steamers. Some of the latter's boats were built in Glasgow, registered in Victoria, B. C., officered by Britishers, and manned by Orientals. Did that hurt American seamen? Mr. Dollar wept salty tears over the great loss that would accrue from the act to American marine."

The Seamen's act, Mr. Furuseth said, has taken the American sailor out of slavery. It has given him a living wage, but in many respects it has left much room for improvement. It will take study for people to understand it, like all new laws, but one thing is certain, and that is that it will serve to fill that need for 18,000 sailors that the navy needs, for it will bring back to the sea the man of American birth."

WILSON FOR EARLY VOTE ON DEFENSE

Continued from Page 1.

of a Continental Army as proposed by the Secretary of War is very unpopular in both houses of Congress. The proposal is criticised by those who want a strong standing army, by those who believe the plan will not work out, by those who are in favor of this or that scheme for attaining greater military efficiency, and by that segment of the personnel of the national Legislature that has earned for itself the name of "little army" men.

There have been statements also that the Secretary of War was at outs with the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and as evidence of this attention has been called to the fact that Chairman Chamberlain has introduced a bill providing for the adoption of what is known as the Swiss and Australian systems of compulsory military education. It has also been pointed out that Chairman Hay of the House Military Committee has introduced a bill that omits any provision for the Continental Army proposed by Secretary Garrison. Gossip has attributed disagreements to Secretary Garrison and Representative Hay that are cited as a cause for failure to work together. The differences, according to this gossip, date back to a reported refusal of Mr. Garrison early in his administration of the War Department to detach Major Gen. Leonard Wood from duty in Washington as Chief of the Army General Staff.

So far as Senator Chamberlain is concerned, he has made it known that his proposed legislation for increasing the military efficiency of the country is merely suggestive. It is intended to give Congressmen and the people a chance to think of what he proposes along with all the other schemes for national defense that have been advanced. Generally, Senator Chamberlain is expected to work harmoniously with the Administration in providing an adequate policy of military increase.

In this connection, it has been very largely overlooked that the plan of Secretary Garrison is suggestive also to a considerable extent. In his annual report Mr. Garrison confesses that nobody can answer whether the men necessary to carry out the policy of having a continental army of 400,000 can be obtained.

War College Recommendations.

Enough has developed recently to indicate that the advocates of a very considerable increase in the land forces will pit against the recommendations of the Secretary of War the recommendations of the Army War College. Before it was made known in any official way what had been recommended by the War College, or, more properly, the War College Division of the General Staff Corps, there had been demands from several quarters that the recommendations be made public, and it was evident that those who made the demands had advance knowledge of the policy that the War College Division had laid down. The recommendations have now been made public, and with them a memorandum of Secretary Garrison in which he points out that the War College Division is one of four divisions of the General Staff and that it consists of two Colonels, four Lieutenant Colonels, eight Majors, and seven Captains. No general officer is attached to it, according to the memorandum of the Secretary of War.

The plan of the War College Division provides for a regular army of 253,500, a continental army of 500,000, and an appropriation of $7,000,000 annually for the organized militia. It was estimated that it would cost $291,529,813 for the infantry and $68,588,556 for the cavalry under this scheme. To this Secretary Garrison says $20,000,000 must be added for the Coast Artillery.

For the continental army the War College Division estimates that $87,500,000 would be required for the first year, the expenditure working down to $62,500,000 in the fourth year. Mr. Garrison was dissatisfied with the manner in which the division arrived at other figures of cost, including reserve supplies, and in his memorandum he says that he has referred the estimates back to the War College for further consideration.

The main point involved in the recommendation of the Naval General Board and the War College Division of the Army General Staff is that in the opinion of the Administration not only would the cost of the increases proposed be prohibitive, but in the case of the fleet the number of vessels suggested could not be built in the United States within the time set, and in the case of the army the enlistments required could not be provided in a time of peace. It will be brought out in the consideration by Congress of the increase of land forces that the Adjutant General of the Army has given figures to show that it will be difficult to get any large number of enlistments.

Compulsory Service.

One of the considerations that have come up in connection with the plans for military preparedness is that, if the several proposals to satisfy the sentiment of the country for providing a more adequate national defense are rejected, the question of resorting to compulsory military service may be placed before the Congress for consideration. Little has been said in this connection, but the matter is in the minds of many of those who are concerned in the effort to have preparedness legislation enacted.

Among members of the Administration the feeling may be said to be that every endeavor should be put forth to provide an adequate volunteer land force, and that, if this effort should be futile, those responsible for the failure should point the way to the desired end of protecting the country from the danger of invasion. The Administration believes that the country is not ready for compulsory military service and that it would be inadvisable to conform to the views of that growing number of persons in Washington who regard conscription as the only means of meeting the situation until it had been shown that a military force of sufficient size to assure safety could not be obtained in any other manner.

WHERE KITCHIN STANDS.

His Letter to Woodhouse Made Public for the First Time.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26. — While Henry A. Wise Wood of New York, who recently resigned from the Naval Consulting Board in order to be free to criticize the Administration, and Henry Woodhouse have both given out letters within the last few days in reply to Claude Kitchin, leader of the Democrats in the House of Representatives, Mr. Kitchin's original letter to them was obtained for the first time tonight.

In it Mr. Kitchin insists that he has for a long time advocated an increase in aircraft for the army and navy, sharply attacks Mr. Woodhouse as giving evidence of the "arrogance, insolence, assumption and ignorance of the ordinary civilian militarist," and asks for information regarding the financial interest of Mr. Woodhouse and Mr. Wood in aircraft manufacture. The correspondence arose over the statement of Mr. Kitchin that the United States Navy was superior to that of

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DOES NOT BAR PATENTS

The Schley, New Fleet Submersible, Being Constructed After the Navy's Own Drawings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Bids for submarines for the United States Navy will hereafter be asked on the basis of plans prepared by the naval constructors. Heretofore the navy merely has asked for bids for submersibles to perform certain service and the bidders have furnished the plans. But the new order will not bar bidders holding patents from submitting alternative bids, and between the two the navy may make its choice. The fact that such progress in submarine construction has been made by the navy's own constructors to permit of such a departure is disclosed in the annual report of Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

"During the year," the report says, "there was begun a complete design for the fleet submarines authorized by the last Congress. Although each builder of submarines has many patents, the patents will not constitute a bar to preparation of designs by the department. It is true that the designing and building of submarines is a specialty that requires experience, but we now have in the navy adequate experience in this connection."

The design completed by the bureau was that of the Schley, the big fleet submarine now building at the Fore River yard, Quincy, Mass., which will be commissioned in the Spring of 1918. In addition, the department is preparing plans for two other even larger underwater craft, probably to displace 1,200 to 1,500 tons, which were authorized this year.

Of the reorganization of the submarine service, Admiral Taylor says:

"The recently inaugurated change in the administration of the submarines of the fleet is working very well. The bureau no longer receives general allegations of worthlessness with no helpful suggestions, but is furnished a definite statement as to what troubles have occurred and valuable suggestions for improvement. Progress under such conditions is certain and rapid."

Admiral Taylor mentions the experiments made during the year in search of adequate defense for battleships against submarine and aeroplane attack, and adds that "specifications for the ships next to be purchased have been materially improved." Details of changes in construction are regarded as confidential. The report shows that bureau experiments have resulted in the substitution of cheaper nickel-steel for the usual expensive special treatment metal on the battleship California, just laid down at the New York Navy Yard. The change will give "the same or greater efficiency," the report adds.

Of aircraft design the report says:

"The development of the aeroplane seems to be in the direction of larger weight capacity and greater speed, and in this respect is repeating the history of the development of warships."

The department has designed and begun construction of an aeroplane to carry 2,200 pounds.

The report points out the high standard of efficiency made by bureau employes, it being known that no vessel designed by the navy has shown overweight during the last twelve years, a record no private company or the designers of any other Government have equaled. Re-rating of bureau employes is asked for in order that some hope of advancement may be given to them, and an increase in personnel to do away with the voluntary overtime the report declares they have cheerfully rendered. The case of a constructor at one of the navy yards who has been forced for months to work twelve hours every day, including Sundays, is cited as showing the short-handed condition of the force, while the naval establishment has been steadily increasing.

PRICES DOWN IN 1914.

Nearly 1% Decrease for Commodities from 1913, Bureau Reports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Wholesale prices in the United States were nearly 1 per cent. lower in 1914 than during the year before. A comprehensive bulletin on the subject, issued tonight by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, shows there were decided decreases in the prices of clothing, fuel, metals, and building materials, more than offsetting increases on farm products and foods. The bureau bases its conclusions upon figures for 340 representative products. Its bulletin deals only with the year 1914, before the full effect of the European war had been felt by American industry and commerce.

The report shows that violent fluctuations took place during 1914 in the prices of many commodities, particularly foodstuffs. Comparing the lowest with the highest average monthly price within the year for those articles showing a net increase, it is seen that granulated sugar varied 83 per cent.; rye, 79 per cent.; opium, 63 per cent.; alum, 57 per cent.; glycerine, 37 per cent.; wheat in Minneapolis, 36 per cent.; contract corn in Chicago, 32 per cent., and oats, 31 per cent. Of the articles for which a net decline in price for the year is reported, cotton in New Orleans shows a variation of 50 per cent. between the highest and the lowest average monthly price; crude petroleum, 42 per cent.; cottonseed oil, 31 per cent.; linseed oil, 25 per cent., and ingot copper, 24 per cent.

1,088 SHIPS USED CANAL.

Record for First 10½ Months After Opening, Goethals Reports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—A detailed account of the operation and maintenance of the Panama Canal during the first ten months and a half after its opening to commerce in August, 1914, is given in the annual report of Governor Goethals of the Canal Zone, made public tonight. Final construction work just prior to the canal's opening also is described in the report, which embraces the fiscal year ending June 30 last, prior to the earth slide which blocked the channel.

Between Aug. 15, 1914, and June 30, 1915, 530 vessels, representing a net Panama Canal tonnage of 1,884,728 and cargo tonnage of 2,125,735, were passed through from Atlantic to Pacific, and 558 vessels, representing a Panama Canal tonnage of 1,958,307 and a cargo tonnage of 2,844,057, from Pacific to Atlantic, making a total of 1,088 vessels with a net canal tonnage of 3,843,035 and a cargo tonnage of 4,969,792. During this period three minor slides interrupted traffic, the channel being closed from Oct. 14 to 20 and Oct. 31 to Nov. 4, 1914, and March 4 to 10, 1915.

SEEK $30,000 STOLEN GEMS.

Burglar Gets $25,000 Jewel Among Others from Eagle Home.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 26.—The police of this place today asked the police of New York and other cities to make a search of pawn shops for jewels worth more than $30,000 which were stolen last night by a burglar from the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Eagles at 49 North Walnut Street.

On his return with his wife from a visit with friends last night Mr. Eagles saw that a hole had been broken near the lock of the glass door in front of the house, so he hurried upstairs. When he arrived upstairs, however, the burglar had climbed out of a rear window and was running away. It was found that all of Mrs. Eagles's jewels were missing from her bedroom, the principal one being a diamond lavalliere worth $25,000.

HOW WAR HIT IMMIGRATION.

Return of Ineligibles One of the Perplexing Problems.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Unprecedented problems with which the Federal Bureau of Immigration has had to deal as the result of the war in Europe are discussed in the annual report of Commissioner General Anthony Caminetti, made public today by the Secretary of Labor.

Attention is directed to difficulties encountered in enforcing the deportation of undesirable aliens because of the prospect in many cases of placing them in extreme hazard either on the high seas or after being landed in a foreign port. Although in the main the policy of protecting aliens proved to be correct and was successful, the Commissioner General says, one of its results has been to leave in the United States at the close of the year 1,328 foreigners with no right to be here and destined ultimately to deportation.

"During the fiscal year 1914," the report says, "aliens to the number of 1,218,480 migrated to the United States. During the decade, of which the year 1914 was the close, immigration averaged 1,012,194 aliens per year. With the fiscal year 1915 and its unusual conditions, immigration dropped to 326,700. During the same time 107,444 nonimmigrant aliens entered the country, making a total of 434,244 admissions; but during the year 204,074 aliens emigrated from the country and 180,100 nonemigrant aliens left, making the total departures 384,174; so that the actual increase in our population through immigration was only 50,070, compared with an increase for the fiscal year 1914 of 769,276.

"In the fiscal year 1914 aliens to the number of 33,041 were rejected. This was 2.3 per cent. of the number who applied. In the last fiscal year 24,111 aliens were rejected, the rejections thus amounting to 5.3 per cent. of the applications."

The Commissioner calls attention to various schemes resorted to in smuggling Chinese and other immigrants from the East into the country, and suggests that if there is any doubt about the letter of the law relating to persons admitted as natives, sons of natives, &c., proper amendments should be enacted. An appropriation is asked to provide automobiles for patrol work along the Canadian border, a decision of the Controller of the Currency having obliged the bureau to discontinue the expenditure of money for this purpose.

A plea for the enactment of a general immigration law, similar to the Burnett bill vetoed by President Wilson at the last session of Congress on account of its literacy test provision, concludes the Commissioner's recommendations for legislation. The proposed law, the report says, represented the result of experience and investigation of half a century, framed to conform to all Supreme Court decisions, and would have improved the existing law by strengthening and extending many of its most important provisions.

CAN'T FIND MRS. WYCKOFF.

Husband Says She Had No Permission to Take Son Out of Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 26.—Mrs. Spofford F. Wyckoff, who fled from her husband here on last Thursday night, taking with her their 20-month-old son, Edwin, seems to be in contempt of court, according to lawyers in the case, for she had been served with an injunction restraining her from taking her son out of the State, and Charles B. Burnes, who represented Mr. Wyckoff, denied today that he had agreed with counsel for Mrs. Wyckoff to permit her to depart. Mrs. Wyckoff will be safe from arrest and prosecution, however, as long as she keeps out of Connecticut.

Since the serving of the injunction the law firm of Foster & Morgan of Bridgeport has been retained by Mr. Wyckoff, but he denied tonight that the firm had made any agreement with his wife or her counsel.

"I was surprised to read in the morning papers," said he. "None was made, of course, and I have no idea where my wife and son are tonight. I would like very much to know."

It was reported here that Mrs. Wyckoff had gone to the home of her father in Brooklyn, but Mr. Wyckoff said he didn't know it.

At 625 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, the home of Frank Bailey, father of Mrs. Wyckoff, who is President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, a young woman who refused to tell who she was declined to let a reporter see Mr. Bailey last evening and said she could not discuss the matter when she was asked if Mrs. Wyckoff was in the house.

PAN-AMERICANS ASSEMBLE.

Delegates from Twenty-one Countries Meet in Washington Today.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Preliminary to the opening tomorrow of the two weeks' session of the second Pan-American Scientific Congress, its members met tonight at an informal reception held by the official United States delegation, headed by Judge George Gray of Wilmington, Del., member of The Hague Peace Court. Another informal meeting was that of the women visitors, who were received by a committee of American women.

Men and women representing the twenty-one American countries attended the gatherings, and representatives from the South and Central American Embassies and legations assisted in the introductions.

The last of the delegates arrived today and the congress will open formally tomorrow when Vice President Marshall and Secretary Lansing will address the joint session.

Raise $200 at Sing Sing Movie.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Motion pictures of prison life in Auburn and Sing Sing under the new and old régimes, and also films of Great Meadow, the prison without walls, were shown today at the Ossining Theatre before an audience of more than 1,200 persons. Several speeches were made, among them one by an ex-convict of Sing Sing. Great enthusiasm was shown in the theatre, and afterward a collection of about $200 was taken, which was given to the Mutual Welfare League for its work in the prison.

THOMPSON FAVORS ONE P. S. COMMISSION

Would Have Three Up-State and Three City Members and "a Floating Officer."

LEGISLATORS ARE WITH HIM

Thinks Commission Should Have More Power and Sees a Saving of $1,000,000 a Year.

Senator George F. Thompson, Chairman of the legislative committee which has been investigating the Public Service Commission, said yesterday he believed it was a mistake to have two commissions, one for up-State and the other for New York City. He said he would urge the committee to recommend consolidation into one commission of seven members.

Senator Thompson favors having three up-State members of the commission to hear cases involving rate discrimination and traffic regulation, and three from this city to take charge of subway matters. The seventh member would be a floating officer attending hearings of both branches.

The members of the Thompson Committee, it was said, were almost unanimously in favor of consolidating the two commissions, although they differed in detail as to the constitution of the new commission. All were agreed, however, that a sum in the neighborhood of $1,000,000 could be saved by the consolidation.

Senator Thompson has suggested that a reduction of salaries of the Commissioners from $15,000 to $10,000 might be recommended, but other members of the committee opposed the cut, and Senator Thompson has not yet decided that he will urge it.

Senator Thompson also favors an extension of the power of the commission to enable it to regulate other public service corporations than those now under its jurisdiction and to give it more power over the bodies now subject to it. A bill, indorsed by some of the members of the Thompson Committee, will be introduced at the coming session of the Legislature transferring the duty of examining gas meters from the Public Service Commission to the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity of the city.

Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, counsel to the commission, is said to agree with Senator Thompson that the two Public Service Commissions should be consolidated, but to favor a new commission with only five members. Mr. Lewis would have the subway construction work in the charge of a commission to be named by the city, and leave it with the Public Service Commission to deal with rates, charges of discrimination, and the regulation of traffic.

THINK MAIL ROBBERS HAD A HIDDEN MOTIVE

Authorities Suspect They Sought Papers Regarding du Pont Powder Shipments.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 26.—With Albert Johnson and Earl Johnson, negroes, locked in the jail here tonight, after the rifling of a sack of registered mail containing more than $1,000,000 in negotiable securities, bond coupons, and checks, Post Office Inspector M. S. Plummer is looking for the man who he thinks was the guiding hand behind the robbery.

There are circumstances connected with the case that make it appear some one was anxious to get something the sack contained. It is reported that papers relating to foreign shipments of powder made by the du Ponts were in the sack.

Inspector Plummer admits that four, and maybe more, letters known to have been in the sack are missing. What they contained he could not say, and will not be able to say until a conference is held today. The sack contained the registered mail of the banking and brokerage house of Laird & Co., which handles the du Pont business.

Both Johnsons remain mute in their cells, and have nothing to say other than to assert that they did not cut the sack. Asked to explain how checks totaling $300,002 happened to be found partly burned in an old stove in a yard in the rear of the house they live in, at 214 Orange Street, and how securities worth $700,000 came to be under the seat of their wagon, they simply shook their heads and said they did not understand it.

The authorities are at a loss to understand how it happened that the sack opened was probably the most valuable one ever sent out from the local Post Office. They say that unless some one knew what the sack contained, either of the two other bags might have been rifled. These held nothing but ordinary Christmas packages and mail.

Chilean Bark Ivanhoe Wrecked.

HONOLULU, Dec. 26.—The Chilean bark Ivanhoe today was reported ashore at Eleele, on the Island of Kuani. She probably would be a total loss, it was said. The Ivanhoe, an iron vessel of 1,250 net tons, was built in Scotland forty-seven years ago. She arrived here from Antofagasta about a month ago with a cargo of nitrates.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St. 'Phone Greeley 2626.

For to-day and to-morrow

4200 Men's Shirts at 95c

RIGHT in the face of unprecedented conditions in the shirt market, our Shirt Shop proclaims this good news for men.

¶ The assortment includes shirts of woven Madras, finished in workmanlike manner, and made from materials designed expressly for soft cuff shirts.

¶ Also pleated and stiff cuff negligees, produced by one of America's master shirt makers.

¶ Every size neckband and sleeve length included.

¶ Only two makers contributed to this sale. This fact offsets any possibility of your shirts being cut over different measurements.

Saks Shirt Shop, Main Floor, Rear.

BIG PROFITS IN HOSIERY.

Commerce Department Finds Knit Goods Men Are Doing Well.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Investigation has disclosed, according to the Department of Commerce, that American hosiery manufacturers, who opposed tariff cuts on knit goods, are making a profit of nearly 12 per cent. on capital invested and can increase that margin through better methods in the manufacture and sale of their goods. A report on this investigation was transmitted to President Wilson today by Secretary Redfield.

Highest profits, the report says, are made on the class of goods meeting foreign competition. Seamless hosiery, solely an American product, is cheaper and produces the smallest margin to the manufacturer. Imports are shown to have dropped from $6,400,000 to $3,000,000 within the last six years. In 1909 imports formed 12 per cent. of the value of hosiery sold in America, but now less than 6 per cent. of goods on the American market is of foreign manufacture. Most of the foreign goods are said to be of a cheap quality, particularly now that German silk goods are held by the British blockade.

Americans were found to be wearing silk hosiery more and more, and as a result cotton hosiery manufacturers are making less profit than silk manufacturers.

Profits in various parts of the country are shown to vary greatly. Sixteen mills in the South are making five times the profit of as many mills in Pennsylvania. This is attributed to lower labor cost in the South, and also to the fact that Southern mills, being newer, are equipped with more efficient machinery. Opposition by the National Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers' Association, the investigators say, did not prevent a thorough investigation. Seventy-three establishments were studied and sixteen States were included in the range of the inquiry.

Played Indian; Killed Sister.

FREEPORT, L. I., Dec. 26.—While playing Indian with a shotgun that he had in his home, 15-year-old Michael Robuck this afternoon shot and killed his sister, Rose, 9 years old, at Smithville South, near here.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
554-566 and 563 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Announce their
SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE
of
SUITS COATS WRAPS GOWNS DRESSES BLOUSES FURS AND MILLINERY
at
ONE-FOURTH, ONE-THIRD to ONE-HALF
less than regular prices
(IN MANY INSTANCES SALE PRICES ARE EVEN LESS THAN HALF THE ORIGINAL PRICES)
CHARGE PURCHASES BILLED FEB. 1st
NO RESERVATIONS, EXCHANGES, CREDITS OR APPROVALS

DE PINNA
Fifth Avenue at 36th Street
Prior to removal, in January, to the new building
Fifth Avenue at Fiftieth Street
this house is offering great reductions in every department.
Young Men's and Boys' Clothes
Misses' and Girls' Clothes
Haberdashery—Hats—Shoes
Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

B. Altman & Co.
Women's Tailor-made Suits
(all sizes)
will be offered, commencing to-day (Monday), at the extraordinarily reduced prices of
$12.50, $18.50, $26.00, $38.00
Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

FIRE ROUTS HOTEL GUESTS.

Hostelry and a School at Chodikee Lake, N. Y., Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

HIGHLAND, N. Y., Dec. 26.—One hundred guests were driven from the Chodikee Lake Hotel and sixty students from the Raymond Riordan School when fire swept the buildings on Chodikee Lake, seven miles north of here, at 8 o'clock this evening. The fire spread rapidly through the two-story frame buildings, and the guests and students barely escaped with their lives. They lost everything. The loss is estimated at $150,000, practically all covered by insurance.

The guests and students stood shivering in the snow until relief sleighs arrived from this village. Scores were brought back, and the doors of the Methodist Church were thrown open to the victims. Bedding and mattresses were provided, and they slept in the pews and on the floor.

An oil stove in the north wing of the building occupied by the servants caused the fire, it is believed. Shortly before 8 o'clock the watchman discovered flames shooting from the room. The thirty servants were organized into a fire-fighting force, but the blaze spread rapidly. Guests in the dining room, lobby, and in their rooms seized their wraps and ran out of the hotel. The students who had remained at the school fought side by side with the servants, but the fire rapidly got beyond their control. Most of the guests had come up to spend the Christmas holidays.

Sigmund Stearns, a New York jeweler, was the principal backer of Dr. Raymond Riordan, head master of the school.

Engineer Missing Two Weeks.

William O'Connor, 36 years old, of 444 West Fifty-seventh Street, employed as an engineer on one of the Greenpoint ferryboats, was reported to the Second Branch Detective Bureau by his sister, Miss Julia O'Connor, of the same address, as missing from his home since Dec. 12 last. Miss O'Connor told Detective John Hauser that on the day he left home he had about $50 in his pockets. She said she understood he went to work. Miss O'Connor also said various hospitals had been searched and also the Morgue.

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES
We Offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

$2,200 at 5%	on two-story and cellar one-family brick dwelling, value	$3,700
3,000 at 5½%	on two-story and cellar two-family brick dwelling, value	5,000
20,000 at 5%	on new five-story and basement ten-family apartment house, fully rented, value	31,000
33,000 at 5½%	on new six-story and basement twenty-four-family apartment house, value	50,000

Other mortgages for various amounts. Details furnished.
New York Mortgage & Security Company
(Under supervision of New York State Banking Department.)
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $2,500,000
135 Broadway, New York. 'Phones: 6880 Cortlandt.
203 Montague St., Brooklyn. 7100 Main.

Biltmore Ice Gardens
(BILTMORE HOTEL)
OPEN AIR SKATING
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC FOR THREE SESSIONS DAILY
(Except Tuesday and Thursday Afternoons, Saturday Mornings and Sundays)
GLASS ENCLOSED TEA ROOMS
DANCING IN THE GLASS ROOM AFTER 10:30 P. M.
Admission—Morning Session 9:30 to 12:30....$1
" —Afternoon Session 2:30 to 6:30....$2 (Including Afternoon Tea)
" —Evening Session 8:30 to 11:00....$2 (Including Buffet Supper)
EXHIBITION SKATING by ALFRED and SIGRID NAESS of the HIPPODROME
Natzy's Music Competent Instructors

FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENT. | FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

The Lawson Ad.

On last Thursday we published the following advertisement and at once the market took fire and Thursday and Friday First National Copper was the most active stock in Boston and New York with over 100,000 shares traded in by the representative stock exchange and curb houses and every share quoted was an actual trade.

In the two days the stock rose steadily from 5¾ to 9, at which price it closed.

We are plain commission brokers and do not pretend to speak for Mr. Lawson or any other operator nor do we presume to tell how stocks are going. Our only pretense is to execute orders for our clients.

We take no credit to ourselves for the great result of our Thursday's advertisement. Any one can see that all that followed its publication was due entirely to Mr. Lawson's tissue.

After the close on Friday Mr. Lawson issued the following tissue which we take the liberty of repeating:

> "Owing to the size of my coming advertisement, 'COPPERS—First National,' and the fact that the telegraph and telephone lines are still behind in their handling of lengthy messages and the necessity of preparing and transmitting my advertisement on a Sunday following Christmas, I have decided to postpone my advertisement to Tuesday and my No. 4 to Wednesday."

We would call the attention of intending buyers of "COPPERS," and particularly First National, to the opportunity afforded by this additional day to secure them at prices lower than those which will probably prevail upon the publication of Mr. Lawson's advertisement.

This advertisement, published solely for the purpose of securing commission business, does not pretend to predict the market course of "COPPERS—First National," but for the information of our clients we will recall the market action of different Lawson Stocks upon similar occasions.

During the weeks of the Butte Campaign, starting at $2.00 and ending at $130.00, every time Mr. Lawson published an advertisement the price of Butte would mount continuously upon the day of publication. It was the same in the Trimountain Campaign, which started at 10 and wound up at 125, and the same on Chino, from 5 to 55.

First National Copper

Years and years of studying Mr. Lawson's ways have shown us that his very best advice is given to his Street friends in advance "tissues." Many a Stock Exchange member has bought his seat from profits on such advice.

In his "tissues" Mr. Lawson seems to talk more "heart to heart" than in his more guarded public advertisements.

Here is a "tissue" he issued at the close yesterday that it seems to us good enough for any advertisement, and, as it is now public property, we take the liberty of republishing it without Mr. Lawson's consent, which he probably would have given if we could have reached him after we found it in the Financial News.

CHRISTMAS "COPPERS."

I have decided it would be a waste of fireworks to have my big advertisement and my No. 4 between now and Christmas, particularly with the Austrian break or settlement impending.

On Monday my "COPPERS—'First National'" big advertisement will be out, and on Tuesday my No. 4, giving detail of First National, etc., combination, probably the largest-many-times-over edition of any publication pertaining to stocks or finance, will begin to go to investors, speculators and the public all over the world.

Here are a few things I want to get on record about before Christmas:

First—The "COPPERS" boom is with us—will be with a rush next week—and it will be a record-breaker both for activity and continuously high prices.

Second—That any good "COPPERS" can be bought now for big profit—bear in mind I say good "COPPERS."

Third—That there will be more profit in First National than any other "COPPERS"—I do not bar any copper stock when I say First National bought at $6.50 to $10.00 will realize more profit (percentage on cost price) than any other.

Fourth—That before the "COPPERS" boom is at its height my coming First National, etc., project will be the most active in the big market and will (strange as it may seem now) occupy more of the stage centre than any other of the "COPPERS," Anaconda, Kennecott, etc.

Fifth—That any of my Street associates who want to lay in a Christmas present of proportion can do so by buying 500 to 1,000 First National even up to $10, or I don't know the stock game.

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

Boston, December 22, 1915.

P. S.—I said practically the same about Butte at $14 after it had risen from $2, about Trimountain at $23 after it had risen from $10, about Chino at $5 and $6, and about Alaska at the same price; and Butte went to $130 and Trimountain to $125, Chino to $57 and Alaska to $40.

We will buy First National Copper or any other listed stocks or securities on margin or for cash.

CHARLES C. CLAPP & COMPANY
BROKERS,
33 State Street, Boston.

PLAN TO REORGANIZE ALL CITY HOSPITALS

Kingsbury to Make Changes Like Those Effective in Cumberland Street.

MEDICAL STAFFS TO BE PAID

Bellevue Trustees Said to Favor the Ideas Advanced by Commissioner of Charities.

Bellevue and Allied Hospitals and all other city hospitals may undergo reorganization similar to that which John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Public Charities, announced Saturday night for the Cumberland Street Hospital in Brooklyn. Commissioner Kingsbury said yesterday he was considering reorganization of all hospitals directly under his control, and that the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, of which he is a member, had practically decided in favor of such action in those institutions. The reorganization, he said, would be put into effect as soon as a necessary amendment to the law was made by the Legislature.

Bellevue and Allied Hospitals are not under the direct control of the Commissioner of Public Charities, but are governed by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Mayor. According to Mr. Kingsbury, this board, after overcoming some opposition, decided upon a reorganization plan similar to that adopted for the Cumberland Street Hospital, and even obtained an appropriation in last year's city budget that would have permitted the change. But the proposed reorganization, as one of its chief features, included the appointment of salaried chiefs of departments to replace the large medical board of non-salaried physicians and surgeons, but in the case of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals the existing arrangement was statutory, and the changes could not be carried out without legislation.

"We hope, however," said Commissioner Kingsbury, "that the 1916 Legislature will alter the law so as to permit us to employ chiefs of departments."

The hospitals allied with Bellevue are Gouverneur, Harlem, Fordham, and the Neponsit Beach Hospital for Children.

No amendment to the law will be necessary for the reorganization of the hospitals directly under the Commissioner of Public Charities, and it is in these that the shake-up may be expected in a comparatively short time. Other than the Cumberland Street and the Greenpoint Hospitals, where the new system has been already provided, the hospitals involved are: Three on Blackwell's Island, the City, Metropolitan, and Central and Neurological Hospitals; the Children's Hospital on Randall's Island, the Sea View Hospital on Staten Island, the Convalescent Hospital on Hunter's Island, the Kings County Hospital, the Coney Island Hospital, and the Bedford Street Hospital, Brooklyn.

"For some time past," said Commissioner Kingsbury yesterday in outlining his plans, "the First Deputy Commissioner of Public Charities, Henry C. Wright, has been making a special study of the hospitals of our department and reporting to me from time to time. I will act in the case of each hospital according to the main suggestions in his report, but I can say now that general reorganization along the lines already effective in the Cumberland Street Hospital will be instituted.

"While I have no definite statement of plans to make at this time, there will no doubt be announcements of changes in the future. I do not wish to disturb the management of any of the city hospitals, but that there should be changes in all of them is true, and such changes will be made at the proper time. The whole question, however, is one of efficiency in the management, based upon correct organization, and is not related to the personal abilities of the men who have been in charge of the hospitals, many of whom are sure to be retained in the city's service. It's simply a matter of the substitution of a small salaried medical staff, which will give continuous service, for a large medical board that gives rotating service.

"As I explained in my letter of Saturday night, the chief of each division in each hospital will employ his own assistants, who shall be paid for constant attendance at the hospital. Under the present arrangement many physicians and surgeons who work at city hospitals without pay are simply practicing upon the poor as much for the benefit of their own experience as for the benefit of the patients. With the new system we shall have in each hospital a competent medical staff paid to treat charity patients, as members of the medical staffs of Johns Hopkins and other modern private hospitals are paid to treat paying patients. This will certainly mean a great improvement in hospital service. Responsibility will be fixed and each surgeon or physician who practices in any department will be engaged because of and paid for his abilities to serve in that department."

Commissioner Kingsbury said that, before undertaking to reorganize the hospitals of his department, he had consulted with the best authorities on hospital management whom he could reach.

Many of the fifty-seven members of the Medical Board of the Cumberland Street Hospital who have been asked to resign by Commissioner Kingsbury, do not agree with the Commissioner's ideas, and will protest against his action at a meeting to be held tonight, according to Dr. W. H. Pierson of 101 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, President of the board. Dr. Pierson gave out a statement last night, in which he charged Commissioner Kingsbury with "an ulterior motive" and characterized his act as a "peremptory order" to the members of the board to resign. He said he had already sent in his own resignation and had been requested to serve on the staff of the hospital under the new arrangement, but that he and other members of the board, to whom similar offers had been made, would withhold their decisions until after tonight's meeting.

Commenting on the situation, Dr. Pierson said:

"We of the Hospital Board feel that some action should be taken by the board, which represents the best element of the medical profession in Brooklyn. I feel sure that there is resentment among the members of the board against this very unnatural course which Commissioner Kingsbury has adopted. However, it is his prerogative to do as he has done. At the same time it is worthy of note that no other Commissioner has seen fit to take such action.

"There is an ulterior motive behind Commissioner Kingsbury's action. I do not care to state now what I believe that motive to be, but the truth may come out later.

"We of the board had no intimation of what the Commissioner intended doing until we received his letter. Last year, and for years past, the board has done remarkable work. The hospital, all told, treated 53,000 patients in the last year, and 819 operations were performed there. It was one of our busiest years.

"The probability is that there will be a strong protest made at the meeting of the board tonight. I have appointed a committee to present a tentative draft of resolutions. I do not know just what form the protest will take, but in making it we will avoid anything that would embarrass the work of the hospital.

"It should be noted that the Commissioner's letter said he had no criticism to make against the board. He has tried to find something against us, but has been unable to do so. The whole matter will be taken up by the Long Island Medical Journal, by which the Commissioner's action has not been received favorably."

Dr. Pierson said he did not know where tonight's meeting would be held. The place, he said, would be announced today.

REFUSING BOSS'S GIFT LEGAL

Court So Decides In Case of Dentist Who Returned Christmas Present.

Dr. Morris Frachtman, working under a contract with Dr. Charles L. Fox, a dentist, received from his employer as a Christmas gift last year a pair of cuff links. Dr. Frachtman did not want them, for reasons set forth in a letter sent to the donor, which read in part:

"Am returning, with many thanks, your valuable set of cuff links, because I have at least four sets of diamond-set buttons which are practically doing no service whatever. Since they will only have to lay around, I would prefer to have you give them to some one who could make use of them."

Dr. Fox was so incensed by the return of his gift and the tone of the letter that he dismissed Dr. Frachtman, and the latter sued for the salary due him for the unexpired term of his contract. The court dismissed his complaint and he appealed to the Appellate Division, where he won. Justice Philbin, writing the opinion, said:

"The plaintiff certainly had a right, without violating his duty under said contract, to decline any gift his employer sought to bestow. The acceptance of a gift in such circumstances, or even an increase in compensation, is not compelled by law, but must be entirely voluntary. The courtesy to an employer, however, may often require acceptance, particularly in the season of peace and good will.

"The said letter cannot be regarded as disobedient or wanting in due courtesy and respect in the exercise of the appellant's rights to reject the gift, and, therefore, neither it nor such refusal furnished adequate reason for discharge. The tone of the communication would rather indicate a desire to make the performance of an unpleasant duty as painless as possible, in accordance with the spirit and practice of the important and exacting profession of which both appellant and respondent were members."

ARCHDEACON MADDEN DEAD.

An Author Long Prominent in the Anglican Church.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 26.—The death at Southport of Archdeacon T. J. Madden, Archdeacon of Liverpool since 1906, is announced. Archdeacon Madden was Vicar of Christ Church, Southport.

Dr. Madden, who was in his sixty-third year, was a son of the late Richard Madden of the Royal Navy. He received his education in private schools, and in 1879 became the Curate of Christ Church, Everton, near Liverpool. Following this he was appointed Vicar of several parishes. In 1891 Dr. Madden was chaplain to the Bishop of Liverpool. He was the author of several volumes. Dr. Madden belonged to the National and Athenaeum Clubs of Liverpool.

HELLER'S ADVICE TO JEWS.

Must Weigh Their Own Worth Regardless of Praise or Criticism.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—Rabbi Max Heller of New Orleans was the principal speaker at today's session of the twenty-fourth annual assembly of the Jewish Chautauqua Society. In his address he said:

"The Jew is the observed of all observers, censured and nagged at from one side, overpraised and overadmired from the other. It is for him to find himself and to recognize that only through a consciousness of the worth of his own people can he be a whole man and the world's savant to the extent of his potentialities."

BIG PEACE SOCIETIES WILL WORK AS ONE

Organizations Headed by Carnegie and Taft Unite on Scheme to Enforce Amity.

PHILADELPHIA PLAN CHOSEN

Referendum Vote on Question of Amalgamating Efforts Almost Unanimous.

The New York Peace Society, of which Andrew Carnegie is President, and the American Branch of the League to Enforce Peace, of which William H. Taft is President, have united and will have joint headquarters in the Educational Building, 70 Fifth Avenue, it was announced yesterday by William H. Short, Secretary of both organizations.

In taking this step the New York Peace Society makes it plain that it is not to be regarded as a peace-at-any-price organization, as the League to Enforce Peace favors the use of force as a final resort to curb a nation which disturbs international peace. The statement of Mr. Short follows:

"The New York Peace Society, by a nearly unanimous vote of its members, has not only approved the platform of the League to Enforce Peace, of which ex-President Taft is head, and which was organized in Philadelphia at Independence Hall on June 17 last, but has indorsed the proposal of its Board of Directors that the principal work of the society shall be the promoting of the ideas underlying the Philadelphia proposals of the league. This is the direct result of the referendum held last month on the following questions:

"First—Shall the organization of the League to Enforce Peace and the proposals or platform issued at the conference of June 17 in Independence Hall be approved and indorsed in accordance with the recommendation of the Directors of the Advisory Council of the New York Peace Society?

"Second—Shall the service rendered by the office of the New York Peace Society to the League to Enforce Peace be approved and continued under the direction of the Executive Committee of the Peace Society, as recommended by the Board of Directors of the Advisory Council?

"On the first question the vote of the Peace Society members was in favor of the proposal at a ratio of 14 to 1, and on the second at the ratio of 8 to 1. The nearly unanimous decision thus reached has resulted in arrangements being made by the Executive Committee of the Peace Society for a permanent close co-operative union of the two organizations.

"The proposals of the League to Enforce Peace which were adopted at the Independence Hall meeting are:

"1. The establishment of an international tribunal or world court which shall pass on all justiciable questions arising between nations.

"2. The establishment of an international tribunal to be known as a council of conciliation, which shall pass on all other questions.

"3. The signatory powers to use forthwith their joint economic and military forces against any nation which, having joined the league, goes to war or begins acts of hostility against another of the signatories without first submitting its quarrel to a court or board of arbitrators as provided in Sections 1 or 2.

"4. The adoption of a code of international law through a series of international conferences."

BEGINS HER 105TH YEAR.

Mrs. Emmett Planning for Flower and Vegetable Garden.

Mrs. Alice Emmett of 152 Webster Avenue, Brooklyn, started her 105th year yesterday by walking about the yard of her home planning in the snow where she would plant her flower and vegetable gardens next Spring with the bulbs and seeds her friends gave her for Christmas presents.

Mrs. Emmett, who has lived with her daughter, Mary, in the Webster Avenue house for fifty-nine years, said she felt very well yesterday, only a little tired out from the exertions of Christmas day, on which she started early, and cooked a Christmas dinner for a number of guests in the evening. She took a long walk in the afternoon and danced at night, getting to bed shortly before daybreak. She said she intended to cook dinner next Christmas.

Mrs. Emmett retains all her faculties and uses glasses only when reading. She cultivates her gardens herself every Summer and to recognize that only of her hobby resulted in Christmas gifts of many seeds and bulbs. She attributes her long life and health to outdoor exercise and fresh air.

COAL DEALERS PAY FEES.

Weights Commission May Expose Syndicate Demanding Graft.

An investigation by Commissioner of Weights and Measures Thomas Hartigan has produced evidence, he said yesterday, that a syndicate of large coal dealers has obtained such a control over the retail coal market in New York City that it is able to force more than 1,000 retail coal dealers to pay $1 a day for the privilege of selling coal. Mr. Hartigan's staff is now seeking additional evidence of illegal methods on the part of the alleged syndicate for the purpose of starting criminal prosecutions, if possible.

Some of the small dealers arrested in the recent crusade of Commissioner Hartigan against the short-weighting concerned charged that they were supplied by the syndicate with swindling scales.

"From reports furnished me officially and unofficially," said Commissioner Hartigan last night, "I am convinced of the existence of this coal cellar syndicate, and I shall do my utmost to expose it. It is not only an added imposition upon the poorest of our people, but its operations put a premium on dishonesty on the part of the man who must pay a dollar a day, no matter how small his receipts are. The cellar man is forced to pay syndicate prices because the syndicate starts him in business, giving him an option of final purchase at prices which he seldom finds himself able to pay."

In three days, including yesterday, Inspectors under Chief Albert Lutz have condemned eighty-six of 369 weighing and measuring instruments which they have found, and have taken action which will result in arrests and prosecutions in thirty-two cases.

Commissioner Hartigan said yesterday that he would propose to the Board of Aldermen an ordinance imposing a license fee of $1 a year on coal dealers, with the provision that a dealer whose license has been revoked cannot sell coal again in this city.

$19,195 FOR HOSPITALS.

Contributions of Bankers and Brokers Announced.

The Bankers and Brokers' Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association yesterday announced contributions totaling $19,195. Among the largest contributions in a list made public by James Speyer, Chairman, and Albert H. Wiggin, Treasurer of the auxiliary, are the following:

J. P. Morgan & Co., $5,000; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $2,500; Speyer & Co., $2,500; Lazard Frères, $1,000; Hallgarten & Co., $500; Harris, Forbes & Co., $500; J. & W. Seligman & Co., $500; Blair & Co., $250; Goldman, Sachs & Co., $250; Hayden, Stone & Co., $250; Charles Lanier, $250; Maitland, Coppell & Co., $250; Daniel G. Reid, $250; "F. S.," $200; Harvey Fisk & Sons, $200; William H. Moore, $200; Seward, Prosser, $200; P. J. Goodhart & Co., $150; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $150, and Lewis L. Clarke, $125.

Foreign-Born Citizens' Reunion.

The League of Foreign Born Citizens held a special reunion for the graduates of their citizenship class last night in the clubhouse at 82 Second Avenue. There was music, and speeches were made by several members. Nathaniel Phillips, the President, spoke on the work of the league.

PRESIDENT RIDES IN SNOW.

Takes Trip with Bride Over Highways Almost Blocked.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Dec. 26.—Snow fell here all night last night, covering the ground to a depth of more than a foot. This, however, did not keep the President and his bride from having their daily automobile ride. It was slow and difficult traveling, but for an hour and a half the White House car toiled over winding roads, while its passengers enjoyed the wonderful Winter scene and the sharp, invigorating air.

The President's stenographer, who went to Washington for Christmas, returned today bringing a great package of letters and messages from the White House. It was said that none of the communications concerned business of great importance.

There was a meeting in the hotel tonight under the auspices of the Marquis and Marchioness Aberdeen which was addressed by Mrs. Seth Barton French, recently returned from her Red Cross work in France. The President and Mrs. Wilson declined invitations to attend.

The President will celebrate his fifty-ninth birthday on Tuesday. There will be a great birthday cake, bearing fifty-nine candles, which the hotel management today ordered the chef to prepare.

Officers of the Volunteer Fire Department here, mindful of the President's election as an honorary member of the Pass Christian, Miss., department two years ago, have invited him to attend a celebration at the firehouse on Tuesday, and add another honorary membership to his list. Mr. Wilson won his place in the Pass Christian organization by aiding it in putting out a fire.

AN EASY MIND

goes with a trustee's investment in our Guaranteed Mortgages. You know you cannot do better for your beneficiary than an absolutely safe security, approved by law, yielding 5%.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y. (5)

5c this week, 10c next week, 15c the third week, and so on for fifty weeks. How much will you have next Christmas?
Join the
Christmas Club
at your Bank in your home town.

Look for the sign Christmas Club in your bank window or phone the Christmas Club, Spring 309, for location of bank operating Christmas Club nearest to your home or office.
14 Banks in Greater New York, 200 in New York State, 100 in New Jersey, 35 in Connecticut. (5)

Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street
Charge Purchases Made This Week Will Appear on Bills Rendered February 1st.

EVENING CLOTHES That Are Correct

Disraeli, master of language, student of men and affairs, and faultless, always, in his dress, once said, "It's much easier to be critical than correct." When men foregather in evening clothes nothing is quite so conspicuous as an ill-fitting, antediluvian dress suit. On the other hand, men are instinctively attracted to a well fitting, correct evening suit. A man's evening clothes should be right. Lord & Taylor's dress clothes are as correct as Greenwich Time.

Evening Dress Suits
$30.00, 37.50, 45.00 to $60.00

Some men prefer a plain black suit with silk facing and silk covered buttons with a strip of braid to the trousers' seams. Others will only have one with curved satin faced lapels, narrow piping of silk to collar edge and a neat silk bound cuff; the buttons must be bright black bone. Short men want a long waisted coat, while a tall, slim man prefers a short waisted one. Whatever your choice, whim or idea, your suit is here.

Dinner Jackets—The Tuxedo Suit
$25.00, 32.50, $45.00

The informal dinner jacket was built for the man natural who feels rested in a change of clothes for his club or an impromptu dinner dance where the graceful tails of the "claw hammer" would be a fifth wheel to the coach. We have a range of styles from the evolved sack coat in black with satin lapels and silk piping to the lounge coat effect with a silk shawl collar. In jet black or clerical gray.

Waistcoats for Evening Wear
$3.50, 4.00, 5.00 to $12.50

White pique and corded silks for the "claw hammer." Black corded silks for the tuxedo.
Fourth Floor.

Shirts for Evening Dress
Prices $1.50 to $4.50

White linen or pique, plain or fancy bosoms.

Shoes and Pumps for Dress Wear

The shoes have black cloth button tops, while the pumps assure a safe step in dancing; a rubber disk in the sole prevents slipping..... $5.00
Ground Floor.

Men
To Commence Monday
CLEARAWAY OF SHOES
$5.00 and $6.00 Men's Shoes
$3.95

A fine assortment of leathers in tan and black Russia Calf, selected from regular stock and marked low to make space for Spring styles.

600 Pairs Men's $4.00 and $5.00 Shoes
$2.00

Broken sizes and narrow widths in good leathers. Selected from numbers we shall discontinue and marked at $2.00 for immediate disposal.
Ground Floor.

ORIGINALITY piques and refreshes the reader of "Bell and Wing," by Frederick Fanning Ayer. The reader never knows whether the next stanza will be as complex as Emerson or as simple as a ballad. Witness "Pebbles," the story of the wealthy girl who puts her equally rich lover to the test; for Mr. Ayer has the gift of framing original situations.

"Against all you have,—see, I'll toss
This pebble for gain or loss!
Who wins takes the other's all,
And with it the right to say
If we two shall be one one day."

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO. 354 Fourth Avenue
Price $2.50 NEW YORK

Some Plain Facts About "Quality Circulation"—9

The Aristocracy of Achievement

PHILADELPHIA is full of such aristocracy. It includes the money king, the merchant prince, the captain of industry and the lesser nobility of every calling. More-than-ordinary success in some line of work is the quality essential to admission to this circle.

The Aristocracy of Achievement includes the executives, owners and the trusted employes of the enterprises that have made Philadelphia one of the world's richest cities. And better-than-average incomes is the tribute that the world pays to these successful men.

The Public Ledger is the representative paper of Philadelphia's Aristocrats of Achievement today, as it has been since 1836. The conservatism, the integrity of its editorial and advertising policies find a cordial reception among the solid citizens of Philadelphia.

The Public Ledger is a daily guest in Philadelphia's well-furnished and comfortable homes.

The advertiser who seeks the *profitable* trade of Philadelphia cannot afford to overlook the opportunity of being introduced to the Aristocracy of Achievement by their trusted friend and adviser.

The Public Ledger's daily visiting list includes 60,000 members of this Aristocracy *and their families*. On Sundays the number is increased to 115,000.

PUBLIC LEDGER

Price Two Cents

Public Ledger Circulation..... 60,000
Evening Ledger Circulation..... 100,000
Combined Circulation..... 160,000

The combined rate for general display advertising in the Public Ledger-Evening Ledger is 25 cents the agate line.

CELESTINS
VICHY
Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government
Natural Alkaline Water

Your Physician will recommend its use, to relieve
INDIGESTION
RHEUMATISM
URIC ACID
GOUT
Not Genuine without the word
CELESTINS

INSTRUCTION.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y. A Home School for Girls, in the real country, under care of Friends. Home Mother for young children. 44th year. 25 miles from N. Y. Regents' Standards. Rates $300 to $375.

Eastman-Gaines Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial, and Stenotype Departments. Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue. 123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

PRATT SCHOOL—62 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. Catalog free.

THE HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Personality in Business

Let your personality count in business, and nowhere can it count more than in your banking relations. In dealing with the Harriman National Bank you deal directly with the officers of the institution. They come to know you personally and you reap the benefit of your personality in their acquaintance with you.

Too few take the trouble to cultivate the acquaintance of their bank, yet the value of such acquaintance may be realized only under some circumstance in which it is too late to be useful.

It would perhaps be no exaggeration to say that not one per centum of a bank's depositors know even by name the officers of their bank; certainly they are unfamiliar with the Board of Directors. If they glance at the bank's periodical statement to the Comptroller they look only at the deposits, which, while they afford a valuable index to the standing of the bank with the community, are still a liability. All in all, depositors pay less attention to the important banking department of their daily business—perhaps because everything in, around and about a sound bank is so open—than they do to the cut of their clothes.

The Harriman National Bank makes a feature of personally meeting depositors, and none of its officers is ever too occupied to discuss with customers their business down to the minutest detail. We recognize that our customers' affairs are the bank's immediate concern.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

PICTURES FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

THE NEW YORK TIMES Mid-Week Pictorial contains a gallery of photographs from the fighting fronts and of home events. Best illustrated weekly—10 cents—$5.00 a year. Times Square.

TERM OF OFFICE

When an Owner selects a Contractor to conduct his building operation, he is actually electing him to a post of great administrative power and responsibility, for a term of office which will continue throughout the conduct of the work and cease only when the building is completed.

Obviously, it is incumbent upon the Owner, before he elects a Contractor to this post of responsibility, to make sure that the Contractor is fitted to fulfill the duties of his office, with efficiency, economy and despatch.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

GREAT
Price Reductions
To Insure a Quick Clearance
Model Suits Gowns Fur Coats
which have been used for adaptations this season
PRICES from $25.
I. Jacobs & Co.
49 West 46th Str.

THEY LOOK TO YOU
—the brave men who are suffering today on the fields of battle.

You can help them—make a Christmas gift that you will never forget—by sending a complete field ambulance unit to their relief. Such a unit made up of trained men and the most modern equipment is ready to take the field with the Allied Armies. All that is needed is the necessary upkeep expenses.

Will you send your check to Miss Cora Van Norden, 28 East 38th St.? Further details on request.

BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER OR PASTE
Endorsed by Dentists.

FLAT ROLL DESKS
Office Furniture
In great variety of style and price

T. G. SELLEW 111 FULTON STREET New York.

CHICAGO LIMITED
Leave New York 2 P.M. Arrive Chicago 2 P.M.
Via Lackawanna-Michigan Central.
Lackawanna Railroad
ALL steel, electric lighted sleepers.
Ticket Offices:
Broadway
Cor. Wall St. Cor. 28th St.
Cor. Park Pl. Cor. 42d St.
Brooklyn—505 Fulton St.

COLD STORAGE BOOM IS DUE TO THE WAR

New Buildings Projected to Give 9,000,000 Cubic Feet of Space Increase.

STARR SOUNDS A WARNING

Refrigerating Expert Fears Increase in Capacity May Lead to a Ruinous Rate War.

New York cold storage men are now doing an unprecedented business owing to the greatly increased demand of European countries for American foodstuffs and to the shortage of vessels. On Sept. 1, 1913, there were in storage in New York and New Jersey 5,212,666 pounds of fresh meat; on Sept. 1 of this year the amount was 20,223,251 pounds.

Detailed figures of some of the most important food products are furnished by the New York and New Jersey State Departments of Health as follows:

IN COLD STORAGE IN NEW YORK.

	Sept.1,'13.	Sept.1,'15.	P. C. Inc.
Eggs, doz.	22,172,520	29,377,590	32
Butter, lbs.	15,290,404	18,125,070	19
Poultry, lbs.	3,664,317	5,379,758	47
Meat, lbs., (fresh)..	3,740,816	16,116,173	331
Meat, lbs., (salted).	1,942,862	4,527,983	133

IN COLD STORAGE IN NEW JERSEY.

	Oct. 1, '13.	Oct. 1, '15.	P. C. Inc.
Eggs, doz.	13,519,070	19,445,880	44
Butter, lbs.	6,044,799	9,125,754	51
Poultry, lbs.	1,885,968	3,474,386	84
Meat, lbs., (fresh)..	1,471,750	4,107,078	179
Meat, lbs., (salted).	223,656	1,097,372	591

According to the United States Department of Commerce, there were exported in October, 1913, 243,097 pounds of cold-storage beef, while in October this year the amount was 10,913,243 pounds. For the ten months ended October, 1913, 5,600,711 pounds were exported, while for the same period this year 218,168,774 pounds were shipped abroad.

John E. Starr, an ex-President of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, who has constructed many of the largest cold-storage plants in the country, and who was commissioned by the United States Government as its delegate to the first International Congress on Refrigeration in Paris, said yesterday that he did not believe the congested condition in the cold-storage industry has any appreciable effect upon the quality of food which New Yorkers are receiving.

"The only possible effect upon the quality of the food for the city," said Mr. Starr, "might be in some lines of fruit which must now be kept out of storage longer than usual. Apples, for instance, are in some cases spoiling. Commissioner of Foods and Markets John Dillon, I believe, is having some difficulty in securing storage space for many of the up-State shippers with whom he has been working.

"It looks, however, as if the situation might grow worse in the next few months, on account of the growing difficulty of finding steamers with refrigerating space. England is now getting the bulk of her meat from South America. Many of the steamers which formerly carried this meat were German steamers, and, of course, they are now not in the business. This has caused many ships with facilities for carrying meat to be diverted from this port.

"The cold-storage warehouses in the East are depots of distribution for Western products. The natural point of expansion of cold-storage facilities is at or near the point of source of supply, as it is an axiom of the trade that the sooner the perishable commodities are refrigerated, the better it is for the produce. This dictates expansion in the West, mainly about Chicago.

"In New York and Jersey City in 1911 there were 21,958,800 cubic feet of cold storage capacity. This has been increased in four years by 9,900,000 cubic feet, and projects now under way will still further increase this by 9,000,000 cubic feet, or almost as much as the growth of four years, which includes sixteen months of war conditions. This increase bears no proportion to growth of population or to the natural increase in demand for space."

Mr. Starr said that the figures of the increases in Chicago could not be given accurately because of the policy of the meat packers in refusing information with regard to the establishments within the stock yards, but they have made large extensions in their cold storage capacity. These are reported to have a capacity of over 10,000,000 cubic feet, but this is given as an estimate only. According to the cold storage blue book in 1911 there were in Chicago 21,800,000 cubic feet of cold storage capacity. The blue book for 1915 lists 37,000,000 cubic feet for the same territory, an increase of 75 per cent. in four years.

"If it were not for the tremendous increase in the export demand," added Mr. Starr, "the present warehouse space at the port of New York would be sufficient for several years. The increase in capacity should be regulated to meet the needs of normal growth in business, not the incidental consequences of disturbed conditions abroad.

"I am inclined to sound a note of warning and to question whether if the projects now announced are carried out there will not be eventually a rate war that will cut the heart out of the business. Experience has shown that whenever an excess of space is offered ruinous rates are made. Moreover, the cold storage trade must take into account the present policy of the packers, which is to build chains of refrigerating warehouses, to which they consign perishable goods that in the past have gone to public warehouses and which in some instances compete with the public warehouses for business.

"Another factor that must be considered is the conversion of breweries in localities where they can no longer operate for the purpose for which they were erected into refrigerating plants. These breweries are already equipped with the necessary cold storage machinery. This is bound to have a profound effect on the industry."

SETTLE $800,000 ESTATE.

Mrs. Robinson's Executors to Turn Property Over to Trustee.

Mrs. Phoebe H. Robinson died at Marienbad, Austria, in 1910, leaving an estate valued at nearly $800,000. Her will named as trustees and executors her son, Duryea Remsen Robinson, a well-to-do farmer of Dutchess County, and Edward E. Perkins, President of the First National Bank of Poughkeepsie and Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee. Two years after the death of Mrs. Robinson a disagreement arose as to the way the estate had been administered between Mr. Robinson and his sister, Mrs. Helen R. Zeggio of Florence, Italy.

Mrs. Zeggio's daughter, Mrs. Mary R. Albee, wife of Dr. George C. Albee of 324 West 103d Street, joined with her mother in asking the Supreme Court to order an accounting of the estate. The court appointed Paul Kiernan as referee and much testimony was taken at many hearings. In his report, just submitted to the court, the referee found some discrepancies in the accounting and said that Mr. Robinson had not satisfactorily explained the use of $51,724 received from the sale of the property at 31 West Forty-fourth Street and other property sold in Chicago.

The referee's inventory of the estate was $792,816. The bulk of the property was left to Mrs. Zeggio and to her daughter and the two children of the latter, Grace Cables Albee and Francis Cables Albee.

James L. Bishop, guardian ad litem for the Albee children, asked the court for permission to settle the controversy with the trustees because he thought that a $100,000 mortgage which Mr. Robinson claimed had been assigned to him by his mother should be considered as part of the estate. He said Mr. Robinson had agreed to settle the matter by turning over this mortgage and $20,000 additional and to induce Mr. Perkins to resign as co-executor and trustee, so that the management of the estate could be turned over to the New York Trust Company as trustee.

Justice Giegerich confirmed the findings of the referee and permitted the persons involved to make any settlement that was mutually satisfactory.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

NO GENERAL STRIKE EXPECTED ON JAN. 1

Labor Leaders Say Talk of 2,000,000 Men Going Out Is Nonsense.

MAY BE MINOR TROUBLES

Compromises with Employers Probable—Workmen on the Whole Satisfied with Conditions.

Labor leaders in this city said yesterday that they did not expect a general strike movement to begin with the new year. A story published in a New York newspaper yesterday morning said that 2,000,000 workers were planning New Year's strikes, and that many of those affected were in New York City. Labor leaders who said they knew of no such general movement, declared it did not exist because in the first place workers generally were receiving good pay, and in the second place, those who had been agitating for increased pay or shorter hours would probably be satisfied with compromises by the manufacturers who are now, they said, willing to go further than usual in concessions because of heavy business, due both to war orders and to general American prosperity.

James P. Holland, President of the New York Federation of Labor, said that no general demand for New Year's strikes had reached him.

"I look for no special amount of trouble at the first of the year," he said. "Certainly, if there was a concerted movement I would know something of it. Things are pretty good for organized labor now, and pretty good for the manufacturers. There is some agitation among railway workers for the eight-hour day, but there is no reason to believe that this means a general strike. A very large number of machinists have recently got the eight-hour day without a general strike. Of course it can be truthfully said that the unions are strengthening their organizations at this propitious time. They are always trying to strengthen the unions and it cannot be said that these activities presage a large strike movement."

In the published list of those who are ready to strike the first of the year were given 70,000 shirtwaist makers and 15,000 millinery workers, affiliated with the International Garment Workers of the World. Dr. Felix Adler, Chairman of the Arbitration Committee appointed by Mayor Mitchel at the suggestion of Jacob H. Schiff a few months ago, and to which both the garment workers and the manufacturers agreed to submit their differences to the committee before taking strike action, said last night that the committee had had no notification that a strike of 85,000 workers was at hand.

Secretary Ernest Bohm of the Central Federated Union said last night that he considered labor conditions in New York in a rather settled condition.

"There are minor agitations," he said, "but they are really minor. Some of the waiters on strike downtown want their walkout extended to the hotel and restaurant district, but with a prospect of a settlement of their troubles, I don't believe that will happen. The Tidewater Boatmen are also pressing a demand for $60 a month, but there are only a few hundred of them. The locomotive engineers and firemen are agitating for an eight-hour day, but that doesn't mean that they are going to strike New Year's or at all. I do not believe there is any cause for alarm in this city or in the country generally, so far as my information goes."

President Seidman of Local 25 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has called a mass meeting of shirtwaist makers at Cooper Union for tonight to consider sending demands to the manufacturers. Seidman said that the shirtwaist makers in all the country were being organized, and that a general strike would occur if they did not get their demands.

Perhaps the most acute labor situation in the city is that affecting 8,000 milk wagon drivers who have threatened to go on strike after the holidays if they do not get demands which they have presented to the milk companies.

J. W. W. leaders are agitating a strike of the silk workers in Paterson, where Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was recently acquitted of a charge of inciting to riot growing out of the silk strike there of two years ago.

Benjamin Schlessinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, said last night that makers of women's and children's clothing were preparing to submit demands to the manufacturers the first weeks of next month. He said that a refusal of consideration by the manufacturers would result in a strike, although the union would be open to an offer of arbitration by the committee headed by Dr. Adler.

WILL NOT HALT ART SHOW.

Exhibition Will Go On Despite Loss of Peace Picture.

Even if Albert Besnard's mural painting symbolizing "Peace," which disappeared last week from the French Line pier, is not found, the art associations which had planned to show it to raise funds for families of French soldier-artists will hold an exhibition of French art for two weeks, beginning Sunday, Jan. 2, in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton. The committee consists of representatives of the Museum of French Art, the American Artists' Committee of One Hundred, the Société des Architectes Diplomés, the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, and the Alliance Française.

There will be exhibited for the first time one hundred paintings and sketches sent to this country by the French Fraternité des Artistes as gifts to the one hundred American artists who last Spring gave specimens of their work to be sold for the relief of the families of French artists then in the trenches. These paintings and sketches are signed by Bonnat, Gervex, Carolus-Duran, Rafaelli, Harpinies, Flameng, Dagnan-Bouveret, Rochegrosse, Gorguet, Cormon, Le Sidaner, Baschet, Roll, Munier, and others.

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Grey Mocha	The Gentleman's Glove	1.75 - 2.00 - 2.50
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Washable Cape	The Modern Man's Glove	1.75

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SAVINGS BANKS GAIN.

Deposits Increase Nearly $19,000,000 in the Fiscal Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 26.—Seven new banks of credit and discount were organized in this State under its banking laws in the year ended Sept. 30 last, according to a statement given out by Supt. Richards of the Banking Department today. The Bank of Cape Vincent, one of the smallest in the State, was the only one which suspended.

There were no changes in the number of savings banks in the State, 140 savings banks having resources of $1,930,506,230, an increase over the preceding year of $18,572,355. The deposits were $1,791,524,601, a gain of $18,311,202.

At the close of the year 76 private bankers, not including 12 partially exempt, were under the supervision of the Banking Department. The resources of these 75 private bankers were $14,094,273. There were also under the supervision of the Private Bankers' Bureau 15 credit unions, 2 personal loan brokers, and 12 personal loan companies, bringing the total number of these institutions up to 126.

From data furnished by the Controller of the Currency, it appears that six national banks, with a combined capital of $1,375,000, were authorized in this State between Oct. 1, 1914, and Sept. 30, 1915. In the same period three such institutions, with a combined capital of $2,550,000, went into voluntary liquidation. The whole number of national banks in this State reporting to the Controller of the Currency on Sept. 2, 1915, was 482, with a combined capital of $166,218,610; surplus of $163,938,750, total deposits of $2,528,913,750, and total resources of $3,070,769,828.

Held for Illegal Operation.

Mrs. Dora Schwenk, 49 years old, of 3,200 Third Avenue, the Bronx, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Hemerick and Mindham, on a charge of having performed an illegal operation on Mrs. Blanche Howe, 34 years old, the wife of James Howe of 425 Fifth Avenue, Astoria. Mrs. Howe has two children. Last Friday she was taken to St. John's Hospital and made an ante-mortem statement. Mrs. Schwenk was held in $3,000 bail for a hearing before Coroner Vogel.

Service which serves

Service is a word which is so loosely used nowadays that it has been adopted by everybody from the office boy up to dignify what, in a purer age, was just plain work.

In speaking of Equitable service we refer to a service which embraces such courtesies and attentions as are calculated to make an Equitable tenant more than satisfied with his selection.

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In this sunny open land out-door lovers golf, motor, surf bathe and otherwise enjoy themselves.

A short trip and you can join this happy clan—three days from Chicago to either Los Angeles or San Francisco on the superb steel-equipped no-extra-fare train.

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Provides through and direct service to both Los Angeles and San Francisco—daylight departure from Chicago 10:45 a. m., daylight arrival in San Francisco 9:30 a. m., daylight arrival in Los Angeles 2:30 p. m.; the third day

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Opens Next Friday at 2 P.M.

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PALACE

Admission 50c. 10 A.M. to 10.30 P.M.

The Grand Central Palace may be reached by Subway to Grand Central Station (Express Stop); Lexington Ave. Cars to the door; Madison Ave. Cars to 46th Street; 42nd Street Crosstown Cars to Lexington Ave.; Third Ave. Elevated to 42nd or 47th Streets; Fifth Ave. Bus to 46th Street.

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THE SIGN OF A RELIABLE DEALER AND THE WORLD'S BEST GASOLINE

Gasologue No. 12

"At last."

"What's the matter, Diogenes?"

"Never you mind what's the matter. Here, hold my lantern. Eureka! I've found him at last!"

"Oh! you mean that honest man you have been looking for."

"Yes, of course—an honest man at last. And more than that—he's an automobile supply dealer."

"Zat so! Oh, well, that's nothing unusual nowadays."

"What! You mean to say—"

"Of course. You're a little out of date or you'd know. You can find a reliable garage man any time by just looking for the little red, white and blue SOCONY sign. You'll see that sign everywhere, Diogenes—wherever there's a road wide enough to drive your flivver on. The dealer who displays that sign is sure to be reliable because he sells SOCONY Motor Gasoline—a straight-distilled product, powerful and quick-starting, every drop like every other drop. You simply can't make a mis—"

"Yes, yes that's enough. Here boy!"

"Yes, Mr. Diogenes."

"Give me five gallons of SOCONY Motor Gasoline."

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ANNUAL TICKET OF NEW YORK A. C. IS MADE PUBLIC

NAME DR. HAMMOND TO LEAD N. Y. A. C.

Veteran Athlete Selected by Nominating Committee to Succeed President Page.

OPPOSITION TO CANDIDATES

Jeremiah T. Mahoney May Run for Vice President—Other Names Mentioned on Insurgent List.

Headed by Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, who is known almost as well in Europe as he is in this country for his athletic ability, the regular ticket which will be voted upon at the annual election of the New York Athletic Club was posted on the bulletin board of the West Fifty-ninth Street clubhouse last night, two days before the time limit allowed by the constitution. The selections were made by the Nominating Committee, of which Colonel Hugh O'Donoghue is Chairman.

Several men whose names were not heretofore connected with the election are named on the ticket, which follows:

President—Dr. GRAEME M. HAMMOND.

Vice President—POWHATAN ROBINSON.

Secretary—FRED R. FORTMEYER. (reappointment.)

Treasurer—MARTIN S. PAINE, (reappointment.)

Captain—ARTHUR McALEENAN, (reappointment.)

Two-Year Governors—HARRY ANDERSON, EDWARD J. BENSON, GEORGE J. CORBETT, WILLIAM L. MILLER, JOHN F. MUIR, FRANK M. CLUTE, HENRY I. OTTMANN, and GEORGE T. MONTGOMERY.

One-Year Governors—WILLIAM A. HINES and WILLIAM R. DELEHANTY.

William H. Page, the retiring President, has served for three years, and George T. Montgomery, now named on the Board of Governors, was Vice President under Mr. Page.

It was not until James W. Hyde decided that he could not accept the nomination for President that Dr. Hammond was prevailed upon to accept the position. He had been approached immediately after the Nominating Board was selected, but at that time he declined to accept, preferring to allow the honor to go to Mr. Hyde. With the declination of the latter, however, Dr. Hammond accepted the nomination.

Although the ticket is strong in many respects, club gossip indicated last night that there is certain to be opposition to some candidates. Jeremiah T. Mahoney, former Judge of Special Sessions Court, who was not renamed to serve on the Board of Governors, will seek the Vice Presidency, it is said, and will oppose Pohawtan Robinson. Mahoney at one time was included among the candidates for the Presidency, but his candidacy was not supported to a strong extent following the mentioning of Mr. Hyde's name in connection with the position.

George F. Pelham and Robert Scott are others who were not renamed among the Governors. The latter is one of the most popular men in the club, and an ardent advocate of sports. He helped the baseball team of the Mercury Foot organization through several successful seasons.

Dr. Hammond was selected from the so-called insurgents of the club. It is said that he was among those who opposed the selection of the present Nominating Committee.

Since 1883 Dr. Hammond has been a member of the New York A. C., and for thirty-seven years he has been a successful competitor in various branches of sport. He has won championships in running, jumping, bicycling, rowing, and fencing, and at the present time is President of the Amateur Fencers' League of America. Dr. Hammond has not recently competed in his favorite sport, fencing. He virtually retired from active competition after the Olympic games in Stockholm in 1912, when he was a member of the unsuccessful American team. Dr. Hammond accompanied Robert M. Thompson, President of the American Olympic Committee, to Stockholm in 1912 as personal physician to the veteran sportsman.

The probable successor of President Page will in all likelihood have no opposition, for he is suitable to almost every member of the club. He is favored, for one reason, for his general interest in athletics, for there is now among the club members a desire for increased activity in athletic competitions. Dr. Hammond is known as an able business man, and, combining this quality with his love of sports, the members look to him for an ideal régime.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

No question has been so freely argued lately as that of the line to be drawn between amateurism and professionalism. The admission is made that prevailing distinctions are inadequate by the calling of delegates from all important branches of sport to discuss the subject at the Hotel Astor today. This meeting, representative in a large degree, should be able to evolve a definition of an amateur that will satisfy all conditions.

But in this discussion of rules the dominant note of the meeting should be uniformity, so that there may be evolved a code which can be adjusted to cover every field of sport and banish forever the unsettled situation now existing with regard to amateurism. It would seem that a rule can be drafted which will do general justice, with a representative board to pass final judgment in case of dispute. The aim should be to have a rule adequate in itself, without resorting to provisos, which are confusing and in the past have been of negative value. To be effective the rule must be so clear that variance of interpretation will be placed at a minimum. Present rules, indefinite and not adapted to universal construction, have afforded the opportunity for constant quibbling, which has reacted against the spirit and letter of amateur sport.

While professionalism will be the universal target at today's meeting, there will doubtless be a wide difference of opinion, as there always has been, as to what should constitute professionalism. The radical element probably will endeavor to have greater latitude accorded amateur sport, believing that too sharp a line leads to hypocrisy. On the other hand, there will be conservatives to support the stand for narrow confines. But however the delegates decide, let them make a clean-cut decision, leaving no middle ground as the basis for endless disagreement. A code founded on even extreme views would be better than one in which, for the sake of compromise, there was a loophole for a continuation of present evils. The conference has an unequaled opportunity because of its wide representation, and it will be a disappointment to the athletic world if success is not attained. Failure might be taken to indicate that amateurism is impossible of definition—certainly a disappointing conclusion.

The announcement that Robert D. Wrenn would retire from the Presidency of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association at the end of his present term means the removal of one of the most prominent figures of the tennis world for the last twenty-five years. President Wrenn was four times national singles champion, and, with M. G. Chace, held the doubles title. During the long period he has directed the affairs of the national association he has been actively identified with all important movements for the betterment of the sport. Much of the success of the Davis Cup matches was due to his energy and ability, while the high state of proficiency and the standing of American tennis are largely the result of President Wrenn's technical knowledge of the sport and his executive ability.

In the list of courses submitted by Secretary Howard F. Whitney of the United States Golf Association for the playing of the open championship there are two Western links and one Eastern course. All the courses submitted for the amateur and women's championship are in the East, which means that both these tournaments are sure to be held within a short distance of the metropolitan district. On this account, as there is no desire on the part of the U. S. G. A. to allot all three championships to one section of the country in the same year, it is practically certain that the open championship will be played in the West. The two Western courses are the links of the Detroit Country Club, where the national amateur championship was played last September, and the Minikahda Club at Minneapolis, Minn. It is hardly possible that Detroit will be awarded another big tournament next year, and this process of elimination leaves only the Minnesota course to be considered. Without doubt the majority of golf professionals will consider this long trip a hardship. When the open championship was played in Chicago in 1913 it was chiefly remarkable for the upsets in form, as many of the best players in the country were unable to attain their best form after the journey to the West. The tournament was not up to the mark of the preceding or the following open championship in number of entries or in brilliancy of play. The wisdom of the U. S. G. A. in staging the championship still further West this year will be questioned by many golfers.

Baseball's outlook for next season is more encouraging than it has been since 1908, when the Giants and Cubs were turning people away from the Polo Grounds on the memorable occasion when Fred Merkle failed to touch second base. This year, baseball will take on a new interest. During the last two years of Federal League activity, the public has become more or less wearied and many former fans have kept away from the ball parks. The three-league idea broke up the ancient dual rivalry. When a man looked at his paper in the morning over his toast and coffee, too many box scores and too many league standings stared him in the face.

Then the legal aspect did harm. Lawyers and courts tore baseball to shreds. The inner workings of the game, the politics and the tricks were laid bare. It was like going behind the scenes at the theatre. That was the trouble with baseball last season. What the public wanted to see was the teams on the diamond fighting it out. What they did see was this team or that team playing politics, with little or no consideration for the public which pays at the gate.

Fundamentally, baseball is based on sentiment. New York is enthusiastic when Matty pitches because Matty's name has always been associated with the Giants. The New York public has a local pride in him because he has been loyal to the cause of McGraw. If Matty had jumped to the Federal League, as many other players jumped, Gotham would have soon lost its interest. The baseball public last season was bored by the players who jumped their contracts and left their clubs in the lurch. After all, the rabid fan in the bleachers likes a good sportsman on the field as much as he likes a good ball player. A jumper is not a good sportsman, and no one knows this better than the baseball fans.

Revival of baseball next season should follow the signing of the peace pact in Cincinnati. The public is usually quick to forget the past, and will doubtless take a new interest in the game, now that the outlaws are out of the way. What the public wants this season is more baseball and less politics. The business men of the major leagues see this, and the word has been passed around for clubs and players to get into the game more for the game's sake. The game is the thing, and the sooner the professionals see this the better it will be for baseball.

It is worthy of note that the magnet which draws a representative assemblage of Americans to the Manhattan Opera House each night is the so recently despised sport of wrestling, a sport which has wallowed in a Slough of Despond for many years. In place of the sporting tough of other days, with his ribald comments; the business man, the lawyer, the artist, the scientist, goes nightly to the tournament, drawn by a common bond of pleasure in watching expert athletes compete in what is probably the most ancient of athletic exercises. In "the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome" there was an honorable place for the wrestler, and his prowess was made immortal by the stylus of Virgil and the chisel of Phidias. That such a sport should have fallen upon evil days in the modern world may well be deplored. Thus to lovers of this sport of distinguished athletic lineage it is pleasant to view the spotlessness of evening dress and the glow of jewels among the givers of applause, where not so long ago a collar was considered a mark of effeminacy and a foul tongue a necessity.

Perhaps nothing could have demonstrated more clearly the popularity of racing than the recent sale of thoroughbred yearlings at Durland's, the sale proving the desire of American turfmen to obtain the best racing stock in the market, regardless of price. Had any one suggested two or three years ago that the Mackay youngsters would have sold for an average of over $3,000 a head, he would have been laughed at. The importation of these young thoroughbreds, sired by some of the most fashionable stallions in England and France, means better racing next season, and the infusion of this new blood, which has been sorely needed, will be of benefit to the sport. As a number of these newcomers have engagements in important two-year-old events, followers of the turf will have an early opportunity of comparing them with homebred youngsters.

The Football Rules Committee convenes this week, and the general impression among football men is that it will stand pat on the present code and let well enough alone. The gridiron game as it is played today meets with the approval of even pessimistic critics. The mass play has gone, helping the runner is barred, the flying tackle is eliminated, so is hurdling, and football today is played by more teams than ever before. It is a tribute to the present committee of rulemakers that during the past two years the number of injuries and fatalities has decreased.

The promise of the State Athletic Commission to safeguard the interests of the patrons of boxing is being fulfilled. With the possible exception of wrestling, few sports offer better opportunities for faking than boxing, and many bouts in the past have ended in a suspicious manner. While the members of the Commission are doing nothing more than the law requires, the fact that they are enforcing the rules governing the sport and compelling rigid adherence to contracted obligations of boxers will aid in restoring the much needed confidence of the public and place the sport on a higher plane.

Exhibitors of dogs and kennel enthusiasts generally who acknowledge the authority of the American Kennel Club are not overenthusiastic with the results attained at the last quarterly meeting of the governing body. While the present system of rating shows for championship points has been somewhat improved, it still leaves much to be desired. A visit to any of the recent shows disclosed the fact that the larger element among exhibitors is convinced that the system, which has been in vogue for a great many years, has been both detrimental to shows as well as to the best interest of dogs. It is something of a puzzle why no action was taken by the delegates with a view of putting limitations upon hotel and restaurant dog shows. While these exhibitions may be of interest to the few, it is doubtful whether they are of value in improving the breeds shown. Many owners who refuse to exhibit at these afternoon entertainments declare they are detrimental to the breeding of high class dogs and deteriorate the title of champion.

ATHLETES COMPETE OVER HARLEM ROADS

Heydet Wins Road Race Under Difficult Conditions—Harriers Out in Force.

Over ice-covered roads and in the face of a stiff wind the weekly point race of the Harlem Athletic Club was contested yesterday under the auspices of the Macombs Athletic Club. Finding the conditions suitable to his style, Lew Heydet, the Morningside A. C. harrier, made a runaway race of the event and finished first, nearly 300 yards in front of his teammate, L. Metzger, with P. Sweeney of the Glencoe A. C. more than 100 yards behind Metzger, in third place.

The Morningside representatives, who for two weeks had made a clean sweep of the point honors, almost accomplished the feat again yesterday, failing by three points. When Sweeney finished in third place he broke up the Morningside combination.

Eighteen points were tallied against the Blue and White aggregation. The Glencoe and Macombs teams tied for second position with 51 points each, but the place went to the Glencoe athletes because they had the first man home.

Next Sunday the organization will stage a handicap event from the Glencoe A. C. clubhouse, a gold medal going to the winner, a silver medal to the second man, and a bronze medal to the third contestant to finish. Aaron Morris of the St. Christopher A. C. will start from scratch. The summary:

Name and Club.	Finish. M.S.
Lew Heydet, Morningside A. C.	27:59
L. Metzger, Morningside A. C.	28:48
P. Sweeney, Glencoe A. C.	29:27
William Gunning, Morningside A. C.	29:31
Carl Nelson, Morningside A. C.	29:36
C. Williams, St. Christopher A. C.	29:44
J. Hanley, Morningside A. C.	31:03
J. Vaslozsky, Morningside A. C.	31:05
R. Lillis, Macombs A. C.	31:08
S. Centrell, Morningside A. C.	31:13; F. Davies, Macombs A. C., 31:20; S. Casey, Morningside A. C., 31:32; C. Meyer, Morningside A. C., 32:22; J. McGuire, Macomb's A. C., 32:27; F. Keiser, Morningside A. C., 32:57; C. Goldberg, Glencoe A. C., 33:58; H. Hageney, Glencoe A. C., 34:00; W. Kelly, Glencoe A. C., 34:05; A. Weaver, Macombs A. C., 34:33; W. Roland, Macombs A. C., 34:42.

TEAM SCORE.

Morningside A. C.	1	2	4	5	6	—18
Glencoe A. C.	3	10	11	12	15	—51
Macombs A. C.	7	8	9	13	14	—51

Twenty-five athletes took part in the road race of the Young Men's Catholic Archdiocesan Union of New York, held yesterday from the clubhouse of St. Monica's Lyceum. James Flatley of St. Anselm's A. C. led the field over the five-mile course in 22 minutes 22 seconds, winning by 100 yards from J. Dolan of Our Lady of Lourdes A. C., who journeyed the distance in 23 minutes flat. C. Laugh and W. Hannon, teammates of St. Anselm's A. C., finished on even terms for third place, their time being 23:20.

STATUS OF AN AMATEUR.

Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. Conference Today to Reach Definition.

Much interest has been manifested in the part the Amateur Athletic Union will play in the joint conference on the amateur question, which will open at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Hotel Astor, under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America. That the A. A. U. will make a bid to secure the strongest possible definition of an amateur appears certain.

When the A. A. U. committees for the ensuing year were named on Friday by President Turner there appeared a Codification Committee, headed by Sewar A. Simons of Los Angeles. Any action taken at the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. conference will be turned over to this body for incorporation in the Amateur Athletic Union regulations. This committee has been working out some reforms, but has not completed them. It will receive valuable suggestions from the doings at the conference.

WALKERS' RANKS DEPLETED.

Two Women Tramp Seven Miles to New Rochelle.

The storm of yesterday morning proved a damper to the enthusiasm of the members of the various walking clubs of the city. Some few men from each of the clubs took the scheduled weekly tramps, but for the most part the members preferred to stay at home. Two members of the women's branch of the American Walkers' Club—Miss Schneider and Miss Gross—took a seven-mile walk through the snow from Bronx Park to New Rochelle.

Only ten members of the Manhattan and Bronx divisions of the American Walkers' Club were out. Frank Gage headed the long-distance men who went from Long Island City Plaza to Flushing and return, a distance of about twenty-five miles. The short-distance squad went as far as Forest Hills. The Walkers' Club of America had still fewer men out, seven tramping from the City Hall Plaza to Sea Gate and return.

COURT TENNIS AT TUXEDO.

Lorillard and Mortimer Qualify for Final Round of Club Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Pierre Lorillard, Jr., and Stanley G. Mortimer qualified for the final round of the Tuxedo Club court tennis championship tournament today and the final round will be played next week. Mortimer played a spirited match with C. S. Lee, winning in straight sets at 6—3, 6—2, but Lorillard reached his brackets through the default of C. S. Cutting.

The first-class court tennis club handicap matches will be resumed this week, and an open tournament will start on Thursday. The Gold Racquets championship is announced for Thursday, Feb. 10, and continue over Washington's Birthday.

Junior Indoor Tennis Title.

The first indoor national junior championship lawn tennis tournament will begin today on the board courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory, with sixty of the leading young college and schoolboy players in the East competing for the title. Yale, Columbia, and Amherst will be represented by strong teams, and the prominent survivors in the junior metropolitan title play will be among the entrants. An early start will be made each day in order to complete the tourney by Friday night. The draw for the doubles will be held at the armory late this afternoon.

SPORTING EVENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
(Tuesday, Dec. 28th.)
LEWIS vs. RITCHIE
Box Office Now Open.
Telephone Mad. Sq. 5100.

FOR WELTERWEIGHT TITLE.

Lewis and Ritchie Head Holiday Week Boxing Bills at the Garden.

The holiday fistic attraction for this week is scheduled for Tuesday night at Madison Square Garden, when Ted Lewis of England, and Willie Ritchie, the former American lightweight champion, will clash in a ten-round bout. Both boxers now belong to the welterweight class, although a few months ago they were among the topnotchers of the lightweight division. With their increased weight they will enter the ring weighing close to 142 pounds, and the winner will be generally acknowledged the welterweight champion. Lewis is one of the cleverest two-handed boxers to invade this country, and is regarded by experts as a wonderfully shifty man. Ritchie has been among the foremost in his class for several years and while he is not as scientific as his opponent he is a harder puncher and will have his hands full in winning from the Britisher. The welterweight class has been neglected of late and it is several years since a boxer of any prominence held the title.

Frank Moran and Jim Coffey, the two heavyweights, who will play a return engagement at the Garden on Jan. 7, will be at the ringside, as they will both attend a meeting with Jimmy Johnston, representing the Garden management, for the purpose of depositing $500 each as a guarantee to carry out their contracts. The boxing bouts for the week will follow:

MONDAY.

Broadway Sporting Club, (afternoon.)—George Davis versus Harry Smith; Young Jersey versus Young Allen; semi-professional bouts.

Olympic Athletic Club—Willie Astey versus Young Rose; Battling Henry versus Johnny Summers; Jimmy Duffy versus Chick Simler; Johnny Marto versus Al Thomas.

Vanderbilt Athletic Club—Mark Spencer versus Terry Martin; Darkey Griffin versus Frank Williams.

TUESDAY.

Madison Square Garden—Willie Ritchie versus Ted Lewis.

THURSDAY.

Pioneer Sporting Club—Charles Weinert versus Jim Savage.

SATURDAY.

Broadway Sporting Club, (afternoon.)—Phil Bloom versus Johnny Dundee; Young Ahearn versus Al McCoy.

When ordering say—
BURKE'S
GUINNESS.
Most places serve it exclusively
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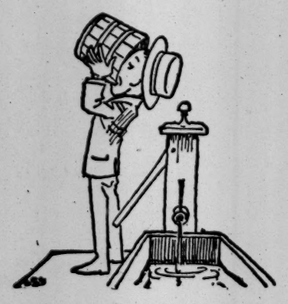

Suppose we might leave well enough alone and say nothing about exchanging things, now that Christmas has come and gone—

But if "the size is wrong" or "it's not just what you want," we certainly want to make you satisfied as well as happy.

Christmas festivities mean festive attire.

Dress suits and cutaways.

Silk hats, canes, patent leathers, silk waistcoats, dress shirts.

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POOR SCORES AT TRAPS.

New York A. C. Gunners Find Shooting Difficult at Travers Island.

The worst shooting conditions of the year were experienced yesterday by the gunners of the New York Athletic Club. A blizzard swept across the firing line, making it impossible for the nimrods to return scores that would compare with the average totals of week-end shoots. Not a single straight string of 25 targets was made during the afternoon.

The only tie was in the final shoot for the Haslin Cup. S. P. Williams and C. A. Brown both had 24 out of 25 targets. W. B. Ogden had previously scored two legs and he captured the cup. The Tournament Cup also came to an end. The last point was won by S. P. Williams with a 24 out of a possible 25 targets. The win gave him his second victory on the trophy, enough to make him its permanent owner.

W. B. Ogden was high gun in the shoot for the accumulation prize. He had only a 23 out of a possible 25 targets. L. M. Thompson had a 24. He, however, is not shooting in the event. The Travers Island Trophy, which is won outright each week, was taken by W. R. Delehanty, who had a total of 24. The high scratch gunner was George J. Corbett, Chairman of the Shooting Committee, who had 82 out of 100 targets. The high scratch gunner was S. P. Williams.

So strong was the wind while the six men who faced the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club's traps yesterday were trying hard to make some decent scores that one of the clay birds sprung from one of the traps came whizzing back of the firing line and struck R. Bunce, one of the members watching the match, in the mouth, knocking out one of his front teeth and cutting his lip. He received "first aid" from the fleet surgeon. Tracy H. Lewis captured the high scratch prize. Shooting from scratch, he returned a card of 90. The Grose brothers won all the other prizes.

A gale from the northwest played havoc with the clay pigeons sprung from the Larchmont Yacht Club traps yesterday and sent them spinning at such queer angles that high scores were next to impossible. Commodore F. M. Wilson captured the take home trophy, breaking 47 out of his 50 blue rocks. He was also high scratch man, with a total of 81. The high handicap prize went to W. B. Short, with a total of 79, on his handicap of 4. T. J. McCahill, the scratch man, rolled up a total of 76.

High scores at the New Rochelle Yacht Club traps yesterday were out of the question on account of the strong wind, but five men tried their luck with the clay birds. B. R. Stoddard carried off the honors by winning the high scratch prize. He was also the winner of the ten-"bird" scratch prize, with 8 as his total. George P. Granbery captured the fifteen-"bird" scratch trophy, breaking nine blue rocks. Stoddard also scored a leg apiece for the Monthly and the Accumulation Cups, respectively. C. A. Marsland won the high handicap prize.

SNOW STOPS SOCCER GAMES

Babcock and Wilcox Defeat Fall River Rovers, 3 Goals to 0.

Notwithstanding that the snow interfered to a considerable extent with the plans of the soccer enthusiasts yesterday, and caused the postponement of several good games, including those between Brooklyn and the I. R. T. Strollers and Yonkers and West Hudsons, one of the most important matches took place at Bayonne, N. J., between the Babcock & Wilcox eleven and the Fall River Rovers, the crack New England team, in the second round of the American Football Association's cup tie competition. The New Englanders were sent home defeated by the score of 3 goals to 0 and the Babcock & Wilcox eleven advance into the third round.

Another game was added to the list of the Clan MacDonalds in the first division of the New York State Football League, yesterday, when the clansmen administered defeat to a short-handed team of the Degnon Boys to the tune of 12 goals to 0 at Hawthorne Field.

The Metropolitan League match between the St. George's eleven and the White Rose Football Club at Astoria yesterday resulted in favor of St. George's by the score of 9 goals to 0.

WILLARD PICKS FULTON.

Heavyweight Champion Will Not Change Plans for Fight.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Tom Jones, manager of Jess Willard, tonight assured Mike Collins, manager of Fred Fulton, that, regardless of what the New Orleans promoters do, Willard will take on no other opponent until he has boxed Fulton.

According to Jones and Collins, it is now up to Tom Burns and Dominick Tortorici, who originally scheduled the bout for New Orleans, to say whether they are prepared to go through with it or not.

"If they aren't," said Jones, "bids from other promoters will be in order. They will accept Fulton or no one for Willard's first fight. After that battle, no matter where decided, Willard will be open to other challengers."

To Straighten Cleveland Muddle.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Another attempt to straighten out the affairs of the Cleveland American League Baseball Club will be made at a special meeting of league magnates at Cleveland next Wednesday. Announcement of the meeting was made today by B. B. Johnson, President of the league, who will leave here for Cleveland Tuesday night. Mr. Johnson said he hoped that an arrangement could be made with the bankers whereby Somers could resume his place at the head of the club.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:28|Sun sets..4:37|Moon rises..10:49

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:03	11:51	5:04	3:10
Governors Island	11:15	12:00	5:87	6:14
Hell Gate	1:05	1:50	7:17	7:54

Arrived—Sunday, Dec. 26.

SS Zaandyk, Rotterdam, Dec. 10.
SS Ros, Tyne, Nov. 30.
SS Times, Havana, Dec. 15.
SS El Rio, Galveston, Dec. 20.
SS Currier, Guanica, Dec. 20.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*New York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
*Stockholm	Gothenburg	Dec. 11
*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Dec. 18
†United States	Christiansand	Dec. 12
Devon City	Plymouth	Dec. 9
Bankdale	Bordeaux	Dec. 9
Matura	Grenada	Dec. 17
King Edward	Cardiff	Dec. 11
Penobscot	Bordeaux	Dec. 7
Palacine	Brixham	Dec. 11
Ariosto	Middlesboro	Dec. 10
Phocda	Rotterdam	Dec. 11
Thessaloniki	Gibraltar	Dec. 1
Purus	Victoria	Nov. 30
Denis	Para	Dec. 16
Brazos	San Juan	Dec. 22
Pastores	Colon	Dec. 20
Stephano	St. John's	Dec. 22
Veenbergen	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 27
Tivives	Jamaica	Dec. 21
City of Columbus	Savannah	Dec. 24
Momus	New Orleans	Dec. 22

DUE TOMORROW.

Corning	Copenhagen	Dec. 10
Hylas	St. Lucia	Dec. 18
Nyassa	Huelva	Dec. 17
Patris	Piraeus	Dec. 8
Saratoga	Havana	Dec. 23
City of Columbus	Savannah	Dec. 25
Medina	Galveston	Dec. 21

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Alliance	Cristobal	Dec. 23
Socony	Port Arthur	Dec. 20
Lenape	Jacksonville	Dec. 26
El Valle	Galveston	Dec. 23

DUE THURSDAY.

Korea	London	Dec. 18
Canastota	St. Lucia	Dec. 21
Zacapa	Kingston	Dec. 25
Huron	Jacksonville	Dec. 27
Creole	New Orleans	Dec. 25

DUE FRIDAY.

†Bergenfjord	Bergen	Dec. 24
*Ryndam	Falmouth	Dec. 27
Kursk	Archangel	Dec. 17
Communipaw	Gibraltar	Dec. 16
Francisco	Hull	Dec. 16
Euclid	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	Dec. 25
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Dec. 23
Comal	Galveston	Dec. 25
El Siglo	Galveston	Dec. 25

DUE SATURDAY.

Tsushima Maru	London	Dec. 18
Riverton	Barry	Dec. 17
Apache	Jacksonville	Dec. 29

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Europa, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Highland Prince, Buenos Aires	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Guantanamo, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, Grenada	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Maraval, Grenada	7:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Tudor Prince, Buenos Aires	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	——	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Almirante, Jamaica	12:30 P.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, Trau Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Island	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Hawaiian, Rio Janeiro	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Munwood, Gibara	——	12:00 M.
Lepanto, Hull	——	12:00 M.
St. George, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Hoadley, London	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ioannina, Piraeus	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Californian, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Nickerie, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. John's	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Furus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Brazos, San Juan	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Winamar, Nipe	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Bayamo, Havana	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stockholm, Gothenberg	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cacique, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Colorado, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Heron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 26.

SS United States, Copenhagen to New York, was 480 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 27th, late, or early 28th. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Seguranca, Genoa to New York, was 840 miles E. of Ambrose Channel at noon 24th.
SS Millinocket, Stockton to New York, was 70 miles N. of Cape Cod at 6 P. M. 25th.
SS Princeton, Tuxpam to New York, was 880 miles W. of Sand Key at noon 25th.
SS Maracaibo, La Guayra to New York, was 236 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 215 miles S. at noon.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 330 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 600 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 167 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 10 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Median, Galveston to New York, was 150 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 170 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mongolia, San Francisco to New York, was 320 miles S. of Ambrose Channel at 8 P. M.
SS Commonwealth, Alexandria to New York, was 1,113 miles E. of Ambrose Channel at noon.
SS Corning, Copenhagen to New York, was 100 miles N. E. of Sable Island at 8 P. M.
SS Petrolite, Alexandria to New York, was 400 miles E. of Ambrose Channel at 8 P. M.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 190 miles S. at noon.
SS J. L. Luckenbach, Colon to New York, was 162 miles S. at noon.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 139 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Currier, Guanica to New York, was 148 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Jan. 1, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Jan. 8, SS Canopic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 30, SS Ioannina.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Sweden—Close at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Stockholm.
Norway and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Jan. 8, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 27, SS Europa; at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 28, SS Stampalia, and at 8:30 A. M. Dec. 30, SS San Guglielmo.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii via Tacoma)—Panaman.....Dec. 27
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Matai.....Dec. 31
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver and British Columbia)—Empress of Japan...Dec. 27
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline..Dec. 30
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Great Northern.....Dec. 31
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Dec. 31
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Chicago Maru.....Jan. 2
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China.....Jan. —
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru.....Jan. 3

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Nov. 25; Hongkong, Dec. 1; Shanghai, Dec. 4, and Yokohama, Dec. 12—which arrived per steamer Japan, were dispatched east from Seattle on Dec. 23, and are due in New York today.

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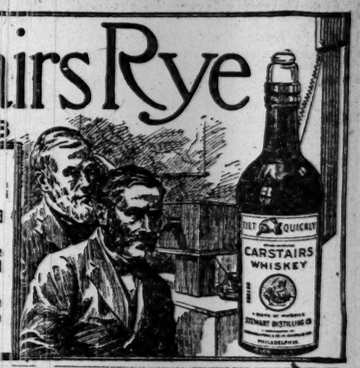
When The Telephone Was a Novelty
Carstairs Rye had attained the ripe old age of 89.
For 127 years Carstairs Rye has remained the national favorite.
In the non-refillable bottle—"A Good Bottle to Keep Good Whiskey Good."


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S. S. VESTRIS.....Jan. 8, 11:30

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 27, 1915.

PROSPERITY PROOFS.

Prosperity without profits is about as comforting as the warmth from the stove in which Colonel SELLERS burned a candle, for lack of coal. Happily our present prosperity is of another sort. In the first week of the new year corporation disbursements will be $263,447,928, or $21,072,192 larger than January, 1915. Shareholders will receive dividends larger by $13,822,195, according to the compilation of The Journal of Commerce, although paying $7,250,000 more in interest to bondholders, whose claims precede dividends. These are encouraging figures, which are even more instructive in detail than in total. For example, industrial dividends in January account for $13,703,000 of the total increase. The increase in steam railways, street railways, and banking institutions together is hardly worth mentioning. Such a one-sided distribution of prosperity leaves something to be desired, the more particularly that even the increase in industrial dividends leaves them behind either 1913 or 1914. There will be many stimulating comparisons hereafter due to the poor showing of 1915. Many concerns which reduced or interrupted dividends through precautions regarding war conditions have begun better distributions with renewal of their courage and profits.

If only the railways might have a like happy experience there would be a stimulus throughout a mass of capital rivaling the industrial corporations. But while in January the industrial dividends are double the railway dividends the railway interest is fourfold the industrial. That strikes at the root of the problem. Industrials are able to finance themselves with shares, for they have something to offer. In dull times they can wait for the clouds to roll by. With railways it is different. The regulators have made railway shares practically unsalable, except under unusual conditions. There is allowed no margin, no fat. When money must be had it is got by bonds, and when the dull times come there is a crop of bankruptcies and foreclosures. Industrials are commonly thought sufficiently risky investments, but when was there ever a record of total or proportional bankruptcies for industrials such as railways now show? Two billions of railway securities are in default, and yet there is no sign of the softening of the hearts of the regulators.

No doubt there have been corrections of irregularities as a credit against this tremendous debit to regulation, for regulation is responsible for all that it allows to happen as well as for all that it causes to happen. Admitting that there is a credit to regulation, notwithstanding all offsets, may it not be asked whether the railways have not been sufficiently purified for the present, and, if not, how much further the process is to be carried, and to what end? Where will the country get its railways when the railways are all perfect in conduct and the fat is all fried out? How can the industrials earn their dividends if the materials and products cannot be assembled and distributed, as they cannot be if the railways continue to fall behind the country's growth at the rate of recent years? Might it not be well if the industrials were regulated a little? Are all the scandals of manipulation, and excessive profits, and discrimination between customers, on the part of the railways? It may be imagined that the generality will reply that they would rather have the industrial dividends continue to increase, leaving the punishment of trade delinquencies to courts and juries rather than to regulators. If that is so, is there not an implication that, although railways are different from industrials, and need to be regulated, they should be regulated differently, and with more regard for the interests of the owners? After all, is there not identity of interest between the owners and users of railways? Can railway users be well served unless railway capital is rewarded? If so, can the regulators regard it to their credit that they have come so near to abolishing railway profit above the rate of interest? The trade blockade gives the answer.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE.

The quality of DAVID LLOYD GEORGE's speech to the trades unionists at Glasgow Saturday explains the feeling that he ought to be at the head of the British Government in the crisis. We do not know how strong this feeling is, or how far it spreads. It has been expressed more than once, but never quite so forcibly as in The London Observer yesterday. It cannot be said, however, that The Observer speaks with the voice of the nation. Mr. ASQUITH has the qualities of deliberation and discretion generally best appreciated in a British Prime Minister. It is not conceivable that a new Government could be formed in this hour of peril and apprehension which would satisfy all parties.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE is the active man of the Administration. He is always doing something, and lately he has seemed to be doing the right thing at the right time. Popular judgment of him is based on his words, though, as surely as the popular judgment of Mr. ASQUITH. His appeal to the unionists for the immediate, self-sacrificing help the nation needs was a masterly collocation of words, full of phrases which must have strongly impressed his hearers. It was one of the memorable oratorical efforts the war has inspired in Great Britain. His argument with organized labor, hesitating to suspend its rules for the sake of the national honor, was summed up in two striking sentences:

> All this chattering about relaxing a rule and suspending a custom is out of place. You cannot haggle with an earthquake.

> The success of his pleading depends upon its effect upon a few direct leaders of organized labor. But he must have stirred the minds of a large proportion of his 3,000 hearers to new thoughts. The Government must bear the blame of the British reverses, inevitable though many of them have been. If there are further reverses in the near future, DAVID LLOYD GEORGE may be the head of a new Government; no other British statesman now in sight is likely to have the burden of responsibility placed on his shoulders.

LIMITATIONS OF THE SUBMARINE.

Whatever may be the future development of the submarine, it is certain that today it is handicapped by certain inherent limitations of a strategical and tactical character which condemn it to play a secondary and circumscribed rôle in the broad field of naval warfare. Its early successes against purely naval as distinguished from merchant vessels either were largely fortuitous or were assisted by the overconfidence of the enemy and his failure to utilize at once those manoeuvres and simple mechanical means which in the later months of the war have proved so effective.

Throughout the history of naval development it has been the dream of the inventor to produce some relatively small and cheap instrument of warfare which would be an effective answer to the battleship, whose ever-increasing size and cost promised ultimately to become prohibitive. As destroyers of the battleship were heralded, successively, the spar torpedo, the Whitehead torpedo, the torpedo boat, the destroyer, the dynamite gun, and, last, the submarine and the aeroplane. The battleship has survived them all. Not only that, but today it towers over every other type of vessel as the supreme fighting unit of the modern navy.

Nevertheless it should not be too readily forgotten that, only a few months ago, when the early successes of the submarine were ringing in our ears, there was a consensus of opinion, except in professional circles, that the day of the battleship was over and the defense of our coasts could be assured by the rapid creation of numerous flotillas of the comparatively inexpensive under-water boats. The complete smothering by the British Navy of submarine activity around the British coasts has swung public opinion back to the battleship, but it is conceivable that any sporadic outbreak of successful submarine activity might cause a recurrence of sentiment in favor of undersea boats. The recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy include provision for eighty-five small coast-defense craft and fifteen fleet submarines. It is well, therefore, to get the fact clearly in mind that the submarine has certain serious limitations which are inherent in this type of vessel and can never be overcome.

In the first place, the submarine is incapable of performing the important work of scouting, for its radius of wireless communication is very small; its radius of vision, except in smooth weather, is also limited; it cannot maintain its surface speed except in smooth weather, and even if it stumbled upon the enemy's main body it could keep in touch with it only upon the surface, where it would be liable to detection and ramming by the enemy's screen of swift destroyers. If it submerged, its batteries would soon be exhausted and touch with the enemy would be lost.

Nor is the submarine suitable for the important work of screening its own main fleet against torpedo attack. For such work its loss of speed in a seaway, its vulnerability on the surface, and its inability to defend itself against attack by high-speed surface vessels would render it impotent. For similar reasons it is hopeless for the submarine to attempt to break through the protective destroyer screen of the enemy. Even if it possessed the necessary speed, which even the largest does not, it would not dare to approach on the surface; and since its periscope is visible at a mile and in smooth weather at two miles, it must submerge at such a distance that hitting with the torpedo would be a matter of pure chance against vessels of such high speed and limited draught as the destroyer.

A most serious limitation of the submarine, particularly as regards the small displacement boats with which it is proposed to defend our coasts, is the fact that it is ineffective in shallow water. The distance from the keel of a submarine to the top of the periscope is about forty feet; to avoid detection, and also to avoid damage from grounding, it requires a depth of not less than sixty feet for successful operation. As most of our channels and many of our harbors are of less depth than fifty feet, it is evident that submarines are greatly restricted in their areas of operation. This restriction not only makes certain areas untenable for submarines, but it permits shallow-draught surface vessels to take positions where they are safe from submarine attack. Herein is to be found the explanation of the fearlessness with which the British monitors, light-draught vessels, have closed in to within range of the German submarine base at Zeebrugge, on the Belgian coast, and shelled it at their leisure. For this reason the shoal water which obtains over several hundreds of miles of our Atlantic coastline would render effective protection by a submarine fleet a problem of extreme difficulty, particularly if the enemy fleet were accompanied, as it probably would be, by a numerous screen of destroyers.

Assuming that the enemy contemplated a landing on the territorial coast of the United States, let us consider how many submarines would be required to make such a landing impossible. Knowing that we lacked suitable surface craft and that the submarine was incapable of effective scouting, the enemy could approach our coast at any selected spot with little risk of being detected. As the coast is of such vast extent, it is evident that a rapid concentration of the submarines in sufficient numbers could not be effected unless an exceedingly large number was strung out along the coastline. Even assuming that there were 500 available on the Atlantic Coast, since the enemy may land either by night or day and in weather most suitable to his project, it is doubtful if more than ten submarines could be counted on for attack prior to the actual landing. It is doubtful, further, if these ten submarines, harassed as they would be by the enemy destroyers, could do material damage to a force that chose to land in water too shallow for their operations. Fear of attack and damage would not stop a landing expedition. The landing on Gallipoli Peninsula was made with a loss of approximately one-half of the landing force, but the landing was made and secured nevertheless.

Submarines will not suffice to guard our long coastline, except in enormous numbers and at a cost that would be prohibitive. A superiority in surface craft, however, will effectively prevent a landing, not only on our own shores, but anywhere in the Western Hemisphere, and at a cost considerably less than that of 500 submarines.

OF MAJORITY.

Introducing the Hon. ELLIOTT W. MAJOR, Governor of Missouri. A statesman of credit and renown in the great State of which the Hon. CHAMP CLARK has been officially proclaimed the greatest citizen. Governor MAJOR is in the way of Senator REED at present. He is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Senator to succeed that impetuous orator. It is Mr. REED who has subtly persuaded him to become "a receptive candidate" for the Democratic nomination for Vice President. "It is a great compliment to be mentioned for that high office," says the Governor with delightful originality, "and the nomination is an honor which no man could afford to turn down if it should be tendered."

SILAS WRIGHT afforded that "turning down" once, but SILAS was no MAJOR. Governor MAJOR carried his State by the highest "plurality ever given to a candidate for Governor of Missouri"; he can make speeches all day long; he has worked on the roads with his own hands and hoe. Missouri is "doubtful"; Missouri ought to have a consolation prize for CHAMP CLARK's bad luck at Baltimore in 1912; MAJOR ran ahead of PARKER, BRYAN, WILSON; in short, MAJOR and Majority are one and inseparable. And he is willing to be Senator or to preside over the Senate, as Missouri and the St. Louis convention may decide.

Missouri "is entitled to recognition." Palsied be the tongue that would deny that pemmican of truth. And, leaving Governor MAJOR out of consideration, hasn't she got more "recognition" than any other of her admiring, if a little envious, sisters? Mr. W. D. SMITH, Vice Chairman of the Missouri State Commission to the San Francisco Fair, enumerates a few of Missouri's superiorities. She is the greatest agricultural State in the world. A characteristic understatement. She got more medals than any other State at San Francisco. She raises more, or better, apples, horses, and mules than any other State. She won the grand medal of honor by her mineral exposition. In white corn and saddle horses she is beyond compare. In horticulture California alone surpasses her. She "leads the world" in persimmons and is "a close second" in pawpaws. Even the once proud Iowa boasts six less gold medals for her bucolic shows than old Missouri. Horse breeder, mule breeder, turkey breeder, (beats New Jersey in beauty and fatness of those birds of pomp,) White Plymouth Rock breeder, what glory, animal, vegetable, mineral, doth she lack? Well, we've done our pleasure in introducing Governor MAJOR, now resting comfortably in the hands of his friends.

THE TYPHUS IN MEXICO.

It would seem appalling to read of 30,000 cases of typhus fever in the Mexican capital, a city of 500,000 inhabitants, if we had not read in the same day's chronicle of news of 85,000 children in Chicago kept away from school by the grip. Bronchial influenza is more or less epidemic in many parts of this country, and while it is easier to treat than the typhus it is not as easily prevented. Typhus is a germ disease which baffles science, and it often leaves its victims, when it does not kill them outright, with health impaired for life. So we need not exaggerate the sanitary problem which confronts General CARRANZA. The typhus has never been conquered in Mexico, but under the sanitary regulations observed when DIAZ was President it was kept in control, especially in the centres of population. For five years, however, sanitary rules have been relaxed or disregarded altogether. General FUNSTON found Vera Cruz, which DIAZ had made a healthy place, dirty, neglected, and full of the misery ignorance of simple hygienic rules so quickly breeds. The typhus is spread in Mexico by the louse, which, as Sir Hugh Evans remarks, is "a familiar beast to man." It is particularly familiar to the lower classes in Mexico, maintaining an intimacy with them which it shares with the flea. It is easy to understand how the beautiful but shamefully neglected capital has fallen a victim to a typhus outbreak after the successive occupation of the hordes of ZAPATA and VILLA and the rough rule of men who know nothing about sanitation.

The typhus is the ship fever of a more heroic and less complaining age, the jail fever of all countries. There was always a general belief that it thrived in Belem Prison even in the time of DIAZ. The stamping out of this epidemic, which has spread in many parts of Mexico and has now crossed our Texas border, is one of the first great problems which CARRANZA must solve, and he will need all the organized outside help he can secure. The Rockefeller Foundation and the American Red Cross Society stand ready to give him that aid, and we doubt that even CARRANZA will be obstinate enough to reject their proffer of assistance.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

All Over Except the Bills.

If HENRY FORD were another sort of man, if his general intellectual honesty and sincerity were not as far above reasonable question as is the excellence of his intentions in all he does, there would be a strong temptation to suspect that the vaguely described illness to which his sudden starting back to America is ascribed is a convenient fiction, such as is often invented in the high realms of diplomacy where he not long ago aspired to figure. For the last month he has been under a strain quite severe enough to exhaust a supply of nervous energy even greater than his, especially as it is strain of a kind for endurance of which his previous experiences have not prepared him.

Mr. FORD, however, has not carried frankness to the point of admitting that he now sees what almost everybody else has seen ever since he announced his intention to get the soldiers out of the trenches before Christmas—that his plan was preposterous, that peace as he sought it is not even desirable, and that only those went with him on his pilgrimage who belonged to one of three classes—cracked-brained dreamers, eager hunters for notoriety, or mere seekers of a free ride to Europe and back. The latter form, probably, not the least numerous group, and there may be a fourth, small but active, composed of persons who mean German victory when they talk of peace.

Whether or not he has come to the common conclusion as to the quality of his guests, Mr. FORD is more than sufficiently shrewd to realize that without him they are not even interesting, and that such little attention as they hereafter attract will be due to impatient appreciation of their impudence in demanding any attention at all from peoples engaged in the settlement of the most momentous issues that ever confronted the great nations of the world.

But perhaps his realization of these facts is subconscious rather than conscious, and, be it one or the other, it is characteristic that he is carrying out his promise to pay the expenses of his guests over a specified itinerary. As there was no "consideration," the promise was not a contract, and no effective protest could have been made had Mr. FORD decided to spend no more on a hopeless scheme and brought his whole party back home with him.

There would have been practical wisdom in that, but out of his own domain Mr. FORD is neither practical nor wise.

His Statue Must Not Be Hidden.

With the mingled grief and indignation expressed by the daughter of HORACE GREELEY over the probability that the statue of her father, now standing in front of the Tribune Building, will be removed to some obscure position, general sympathy we feel sure, will be felt. Her filial piety is paralleled by the general public's respect for Mr. GREELEY as a deservedly eminent figure in the American journalism of other days, an able man the sincerity of whose patriotism could not really have been doubted even by those who differed with him most widely and most bitterly in politics and policy.

He well earned a statue, and it would be well that it should stand where it can recall daily his life and works to many citizens of the city to which he brought honor. More fortunate than not a few other New Yorkers of both greater and less distinction, his physical semblance has been perpetuated by a sculptor of competence as well as of ambition, and as circumstances seemingly compel the removal of the Ward statue from what is its most fitting, because most natural, position, certainly it should go to another as little inferior as can be found. Such being the case, is it not permissible to venture the suggestion that, as two statues of Mr. GREELEY in one city are hardly necessary, the enforced transfer of this one provides a convenient occasion for the permanent sequestrating, it makes little difference where, so it be out of sight, of another statue of him which has too long grieved the eyes of all who tried to look at it as a work of art?

The effigy in Greeley Square is not a work of art in the opinion, so far as known, of any qualified judge, and it is tolerable only because it is no worse than several others that here affront aesthetic taste and because it was paid for and erected by New York's printers as a mark of love for a man who had been notably their friend. The printers, however, will agree that it were better to have a good statue of Mr. GREELEY in Greeley Square than to have there one not deserving of that description.

Therefore, if no place can be found for the Ward statue nearer the scene of the great editor's labors, why not make room for it where two great arteries of metropolitan travel cross and where its presence will serve a double purpose?

SPELLING OF THE FUTURE.

Changes Should Come Through the "Voluntary Act of Man."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial "He Waded Beyond His Depth" in a recent issue of THE TIMES occupied unassailable ground in maintaining that the opponents of simplified spelling suffer disastrous defeat when they seek to intrench themselves behind any other wall than their personal feelings, fortified by the law of inertia, which is operative in the human world as well as in the physical.

The ground occupied by the moderate opponent who insists that the new forms are so offensive in appearance that he would rather endure the inconvenience of the familiar spelling than subject himself to the shock of the new is less dangerous to hold, because it rests upon a psychological foundation. Habit enters so largely into the constitution of organic nature that it has a right to claim consideration as a valuable human asset. To be sure, this standpoint, resting purely upon associative influences, cannot establish its validity as a guide for conduct when it is tested in the scale of comparative values. To assert that I shall go on smoking cigarettes because I do not care to suffer the unpleasant nervous reactions consequent upon giving up the habit is manifestly indefensible.

Most secure of all is the conservative who prefers slow alterations in orthography to a sudden revolution. Alas! his vantage ground becomes quicksand when he trusts to the all-powerful influence of time to bring about a desired change. His conservatism finds refuge in the rhetorical opposition of two terms—evolution versus revolution. It is not unusual to hear anti-radical educators fill their chests full with the sonorous sound of these two big words when they aim to stigmatize the efforts of the reformers as revolutionary, not "evolutionary."

Time does not work changes. Men work changes in time. Human institutions are effected and affected by human agencies. Language is a human invention. Possibly the only linguistic changes subject to the law of evolution, in its strict sense, are changes in pronunciation that are physiological in nature and due to environmental causes. Orthography has ever changed by the voluntary act of man, not by some unconscious mechanism whose mysterious influence is recognized by the pseudo-aesthetic objector, who feels "overtones produced by unconscious muscular vibrations, corresponding to the silent u-g-h in the word t-h-r-o-u-g-h or the ghostlike forms of initial w and final th in w-r-a-t-t-h."

The art of printing had a growth—evolved, as it were—but the change from parchment rolls to movable type was effected by man, acting consciously and by a fiat of his will. Precisely the same process operated when newspaper publishers in America, departing from the practice still prevalent in England, introduced in their columns such spellings as labor for labour, meter for metre, quartet for quartette, judgment for judgement, whisky for whiskey, cyclopedia for cyclopaedia, esophagus for oesophagus, &c.—a practice that is observed in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES day after day.

Thus it seems both logical and "evolutionary" for the press generally to add forms like catalog and program. Such, at least, was the consideration that seems to have prompted the members of the Illinois Daily Newspaper Association to join hands with the National Education Association in adopting for the style book of their respective publications the list of twelve words for which the educational world has stood ever since 1898. The list adopted and used by the National Education Association, and now followed by the Illinois and other dailies, besides catalog and program, are: Tho, althe, thru, thruout, thoro, thoroly, thorofare, pedagog, prolog, decalog. Moreover, these spellings are now recognized and given vocabulary space by the leading current dictionaries of the English language, a fact that should reassure him who is accustomed to "lift up thine eyes to the hills" before he takes a step in advance.

A. GIDEON.

New York, Dec. 24, 1915.

The Spelling Tinker's Knife.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No one who is familiar with the history of language will claim that all spelling has at all times been correct. What they do claim is that any mutilation of words by a self-constituted board of managers acting avowedly on a principle of arbitrary utility must violate the fundamental ideas of language. This is not the place to go into details of spelling and pronunciation, but an example or two will suffice.

The spelling tinkers have a special grudge against gh and ch. In the interests of simplicity the former is clipped off the word cough and an f substituted. Of course the traditions of the word and its relationship to Teutonic keuch and Romance toux is lost, but the tinkers will say that does not matter. In removing gh from words like tight and right the tinkers meet with further difficulty. Besides obliterating the signs of kinship with Teutonic recht and Latin rect their hybrid "rit" is so completely "simplified" that not one in a hundred would know how to pronounce it. To indicate the long i they attach a quite meaningless terminal e, making it "rite," and suggesting a false analogy with rite (ceremonial) derived from Latin ritus. Until each letter of the alphabet means the same sound to every person using it phonetic spelling will be an inexact method. Subtle differences of sound must be learned in speaking and cannot be indicated by spelling. Language is a growth, not a mechanism, and must be allowed to develop naturally. Simplified spelling buries all differences under a coat of paint with the specious argument that some facial expressions were insincere.

PERCY FRIDENBERG.

New York, Dec. 24, 1915.

FRANCE AS OUR MODEL.

An Argument for Compulsory Military Instruction in America.

Assembly Chamber,
Albany, Dec. 25, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to reply to the letter of W. F. Whicher published in your paper of this date. Does Mr. Whicher know the value of citizenship or the personal liberty under a republican form of government when he states the life of a soldier in the United States "offers very little to its followers beyond the satisfaction of a vague patriotism. No wonder, then, that it attracts some 'riff-raff,' or that the militarists feel obliged to urge conscription as a substitute for patriotic volunteerings. It would have to be a 'down-and-outer' who would choose to enter a profession involving so little initiative, so much enforced idleness"?

Mr. Whicher speaks for himself, and many like him, of his vague patriotism, that requires the Government to enforce conscription of its so-called citizens; to fight for the preservation of the vague patriot's personal liberty and of his children's and children's children's future liberty and freedom under a free Government. England today is suffering from vague patriotism of its citizens, that will compel conscription of its citizens to preserve the liberty and Government of its superardent patriots.

Not so with republican France, whose form of government is as free as our own, and in time of peace her arts, industry, science, and commerce are greater than ours in proportion to population. She requires all of her male citizens to enlist as soldiers for a period of time, so as to be proficient as fighting soldiers in time of war. Such enlistment of its citizens in time of peace has not interfered with the growth and industry of France. When war was declared against France she was prepared, and Germany admits she has only one army to fight that is equal to her own in military science and efficiency, and that is the army of France. Why not follow the example of France in this respect?

Our people have always been willing to take up arms in the defense of the country whenever called upon to do so. It has been found, however, in past wars, that when the first excitement was over and there was time for the serious consideration of the disasters of war, our people have hesitated, and drafts and conscription soon became necessary. This was true in the war of the Revolution, in the war of 1812, and in the civil war. If the Spanish-American war had continued for two years we would have had to conscript our citizens to fight for the preservation of our country. It may be safe to say that patriotism can be relied upon to begin a war, but history has shown that it could not be relied upon to successfully carry on a war of any magnitude.

A country is wrong which expects totally unfitted and unprepared men to engage in war service in its defense. Our eyes are opened. President Wilson and Congress are alive to the situation. I trust before another six months we will have on the statute books a law proposed by Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, for compulsory military instruction in the public schools of the United States, such as I proposed in the Legislature of 1912.

LOUIS A. CUVILLIER,
Former Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, New York Legislature.

A LACK OF OFFICERS.

Not Enough of Them Available to Train Our Citizen Soldiery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "Question of Officers," so interestingly discussed in a recent issue of THE TIMES, is indeed a vital one in the matter of preparedness. Without officers the citizen soldiery of the country cannot be trained. Great Britain has already lost upward of 20,000 officers in fourteen months' fighting.

Assuming that the curriculum at the various military colleges throughout the United States is standardized according to the requirements of the War Department, how will the students be obtained? Is it not plain that the United States must have at its command a large number of capable officers, by whom the citizen soldiery of the country can be trained? Is it not highly advisable that the United States should establish three or four thousand scholarships at the standardized military schools of the country, of a value of $500 or $000 a year each, good for four years, and requiring the appointees, upon graduation, to join the colors for at least four years, on fair compensation, to be utilized in training the citizen soldiery of the United States?

Judging by the results of the European war, an output of 4,000 men a year with the requisite training for officers is not too many. The time cannot be very far distant when Jefferson's conclusions as to the necessity of universal military training of all able-bodied males of certain ages will be adopted by the country. The proposal of a continental army of volunteers is admirable if only the volunteers appear. Jefferson said, in 1814, that our people are too happy at home to enter into regular service and we cannot be defended but by making every citizen a soldier, as the Greeks and Romans, who had no standing armies. Mr. Madison adopted the principle suggested by Jefferson and urged upon the Congress, in his eighth annual message, provision for the training of the citizen soldiery by classes.

If all able-bodied males of certain ages are to be marshaled and trained, it will require a great many officers and a large number of training stations throughout the United States where they may be required to report yearly for training for a limited period. There is no reason why the Government should spend an enormous sum annually on a standing army large enough to defend the country. There is every reason in a democracy for equal and uniform service in training on the part of all able-bodied citizens of certain ages. This training can only be accomplished by the Government supplying the requisite number of officers, and all the facilities for the service as well. The sooner it comes, the safer and more secure will be the country.

JOHN T. HARRIS.
Harrisonburg, Va., Dec. 20, 1915.

TWO ROADS.

I close my eyes tonight and I see two roads:
One is a shining avenue of light
With friendly doors and frosty panes like stars;
Warm, laughing crowds and gleaming holly leaves
In every one's lapel; soft furs and throats
Like arbutus in snow; children's wide eyes,
And voices clear as bells. . . . Above it all,
The Christmas sky—star-powdered, pale, serene.

. . . . . .

And now I see the other road, as gray
As mist that clings upon a sickly swamp.
Black doors creak in the gusts; torn windows stare
Like dead eyes. From the gutted roofs vile smoke
Is oozing. Down the street of death there creeps
One woman with her babe . . . A red bomb tears
The night. O Christ! Her eye! . . . Above it all,
The Christmas sky—star-powdered, pale, serene.

FLORENCE RIPLEY MASTIN.

THE BELGIAN ARMY AS IT IS TODAY.

Larger, Stronger, and Better Equipped Than Before Invasion, and Filled With Determination to Win Back Its Native Land.

By a Belgian Journalist Recently With King Albert's Army in Flanders.

Billerica, Mass., Dec. 25, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For some time America has heard relatively little about the Belgian Army, which, under King Albert, still defends the last inches of Flanders soil, thus maintaining the illusion for all Belgians that their country still exists, even though its greater part is under domination of the invader. After the days of Liége, where Belgian soldiers made their country world-famous, followed the great retreat from Antwerp, and there were days of agony, the cruelty of which can only be felt by those who were there. However, death did not follow this agony; an almost superhuman revival brought back strength and courage.

All forts made by the hands of man fell before the German guns, but nature gave the Belgians a fort which held and still holds—the little River Yser. It was there that they took up a position from which at last they had not to retreat and did what they had been doing all the time—bar the way to those who had no right in their country. It was due to these few worn-out soldiers that the Germans never reached Calais in spite of the Kaiser's order that "Calais must be taken whatever it costs." The few Belgian soldiers kept on saying "No" to a much stronger foe till at last help came, a line of defense was properly made up and at last they could have a little rest.

One might think that King Albert would then have said: "We have done enough now; we will leave the rest to our allies." But no. I know that King Albert was full of pity for his brave men. He even exclaimed: "What will become of my poor country and my brave army?" But he consulted his men, and I know, through my mingling with Belgian soldiers, that they answered "No" when asked if they wanted to go home.

"Our homes are destroyed," they said. "Our wives and children are in exile, waiting till our country is free, till we can build new homes on the smoking ruins. That is our job and we are going to do it."

The same answer was given to King Albert when he held the most tragic but the grandest review he or any King ever held of his army—of "all that are left of them," as he expressed it himself.

It was in the market place at Furnes and never shall I forget that sight. There was no glitter of gold, no display of military splendor. The men's uniforms were soiled with the mud of the trenches; their faces told the tale of the hardships endured; but when the King came along and the order "Attention!" rang proudly over the place, every soldier drew himself up as he had never done before, and looked his King in the eyes as only men can do when each knows that he has done his duty. I have seen King Albert's face many a time, and on different occasions, but never did his eyes shine so full of pride, and—for the first time I saw deep lines of sorrow.

And then began that marvelous reorganization of the Belgian Army that made it what it is today: fully armed and equipped, well fed, well clothed and more than ever determined to "stick to it," as they have learned to say in English from their English comrades. For every Belgian soldier who fell in the early days two others who never dreamed of being soldiers have stepped into the vacant place.

As soon as the new line along the Yser was made, King Albert asked for volunteers and they came—from all the ends of the earth. I have met several who had arrived from the United States. What they had read about the old country and about the glory of their fellowcountrymen had proved too much for them. They had left Belgium because it was too small a field for their ambition, but the voice of blood had the better of the temptations of fortune.

Thousands of the refugees who at the outbreak of the war had gone to England and France rushed to the colors. All were sent to special training camps, situated in different parts of France, where they received full training before going to the front. Now they have gone to fight with almost the same military knowledge as the regular soldier, and with a spirit of patriotism which fully makes up for what they may lack in experience.

The voice of King Albert even reached further. It was heard by those young men whom the invasion had taken by surprise and who were under German domination in Belgium's invaded section. Their only desire was to join their brothers in the field, but they knew that to get out of Belgium with the intention to join the Belgian Army was punished by death. The Germans made that quite clear to them. Yet more than 10,000 took the risk and tried to cross the frontier into Holland, whence the road lay open. Most of them succeeded, but more than 100 paid for their desire with their lives, for Belgium is separated from Holland by electric cables. In spite of all precautions some were struck and their bodies were found burned. Others were discovered by the Germans revealed by the electric bells on the cables. Most of these were shot before they reached Holland; others were taken and shot afterward for high treason. All of them willingly laid down their lives for King and country before they ever had a chance to draw a sword.

The Belgian Army grew in numbers daily in spite of all this. More training camps had to be created. I must add here that all these were volunteers. No compulsion had yet been exerted, King Albert asking—not ordering. Yet if the war had not broken out Belgium would have had general compulsory service, and it was not fair to the men of Liége, who were conscripts of a partial conscription system, that the reorganization of the army was not done by a compulsory system.

The Belgian Government still exists at Havre, France, and a new law was proposed and passed. Compulsory general service was to be introduced, but with consideration to the losses already sustained by Belgium this compulsion would exempt all married men and include only single men up to the age of 25. To the honor of the Belgians it must be said that there were very few unmarried men of that age left, and this compulsion became merely a form of justice.

Thus the Belgian Army finally increased, so that today it is larger than it ever was, although no army has lost in such a terrific proportion as the Belgian Army. In the training camps no Belgian soldier is sent to the front unless he chooses to go. The choice is left to them to do work outside the trenches or to go into the firing line, but more compulsion is needed to have the "civilian jobs," as they are called, done than to make a move toward the enemy. The new Belgian soldier feels the "noblesse oblige" of the heroes of old time, and he is much better off.

The gunners now have the same guns as their enemy. What a difference it would have made if the men of Liége had had them! The infantrymen have never an empty rifle, while in the trenches around Antwerp some were mowed down by German machine guns because they had no bullets left, as a Belgian officer told me. There is more food for them than they can eat, while I myself have seen in the beginning Belgian soldiers dig potatoes out of a field, bake them in a wood fire, and have nothing else for supper. The new Belgian soldiers are dressed in khaki; and although some miss that unique uniform to which every man all over the globe once took his hat off, they feel the comfort of the new one.

As for the spirit within the Belgian Army today, it is enough to say that it is as good as it ever was, in spite of all the rumors spread by the German press, especially in Belgium, about rioting in the Belgian Army. Let me tell here the only case of riot I ever heard of, (although there may be a few more;) it shows one of the finest features of the Belgian Army.

They were two men who, in the heat of the battle, had temporarily lost their sense of duty and had retreated when the order to charge had been given. In war time there is only one punishment for such, and the two men found themselves in prison. At nightfall an officer came to them in their cell. He was a tall man. His voice was full of pity when he spoke to them, and the look in his eyes comforted the two. This tall officer asked them why they had failed in their duty. Were they not soldiers? Was death even not far better for a soldier than the shame of cowardice? And he told them how severely such acts had to be punished in war time.

The two men told the officer how they regretted their momentary fear. They were soldiers in their hearts, and they felt ashamed in the presence of this officer.

And the tall officer said: "Promise me that if you are released you will do your duty, even in the face of death."

The two men did promise, with tears running over their hard faces, and the next morning they were told that they were free. The tall officer was no one less than King Albert. He had given them their freedom where in any other army they would have been shot. And his trust proved true. For the next day the two men went back into the firing line, and they did their duty.

Such is the spirit of the Belgian Army, from King to soldier. There is no difference. There are only "men" in that army—some who order, others who obey; but all obey the call of the country that suffers and cries for freedom and relief.

The Belgian Army does not desire to conquer. Belgian soldiers do not fight for riches or glory, but for their homes, their wives, and their children. That is the reason why they still hold along the Yser, and why the mighty German Army has never been able to drive them out of Belgium. It is an omen of what will come one day—the resurrection of Belgium. It may be long, but the dawn of liberty will break, as sure as the sun rises and sets.

EGBERT HANS.

AN ISLAND IN DOUBT.

One Whose People Live Under Our Flag Without Citizenship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I heartily agree with Senor A. E. Marquez, whose communication regarding Porto Rico recently appeared in your paper. The Congress of 1900 found a difficult problem ahead of it in declaring the status of the people of Porto Rico, and it passed the problem along by declaring the people of the island to be citizens of Porto Rico, but not of the United States. It intended to leave it to some future Congress to be brave enough to declare them citizens of the United States. The Supreme Court then put itself on record, in the case of an islander residing in the United States who tried to vote as a United States citizen, that no Porto Rican was a citizen of the United States and could not become one except by act of Congress.

The absurdity of that decision is this: No one questions the nationality of the soil of Porto Rico. The territory is the property of the United States of America. How can we claim jurisdiction of the land and not of the people, who are as much a part of the soil as Mt. Junco? Can we claim one and deny the other?

If we claim that they are citizens of Porto Rico alone we are practically admitting that we have no jurisdiction over them. Yet we tell them the American flag is their flag and expect them to believe it. No wonder the native is in a quandary and knows not where to look for an explanation.

JOHN LUXTON.

Brooklyn, Dec. 21, 1915.

Polar Bear's Cage Too Small?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to call attention to the methods employed by the Bronx Park authorities in caging their polar bear. This cage is entirely too small. I have noticed this for several years, and the bear seems to have failed steadily.

A CONSTANT READER.

New York, Dec. 22, 1915.

FRAUD IN WAR CHARITY.

French

NEW FILM IS BASED ON 'OLD HOMESTEAD'

Denman Thompson's Rural Drama Put in Movies by the Famous Players Co.

FUN LOST IN THE PICTURES

Some Scenes Admirably Suited for the Screen, but Camera Misses Quaintest Comedy.

The movies are now putting most of the popular old plays on the screens. The first organization that saw the possibilities in the drama of average length translated into a picture of five or six reels was the Famous Players Company. Yesterday, through that company, Denman Thompson's "The Old Homestead" was shown in the Paramount program at the Broadway Theatre.

"The Old Homestead" was played for many years by its author, whose rôle was that of Joshua Whitcomb, the New Englander who left the farm to search for his boy in the city. The play made a fortune for Thompson, as few dramas have reached a larger American public. So even in the smaller towns, when the picture is unreeled, there should be many for whom it will revive memories of the night they saw the melodrama in the town opera house.

As is the case with the great majority of plays, "The Old Homestead" gains little and loses much in its screen adaptation. Its highly melodramatic story of the youth who goes to New York to seek his fortune and through the unfortunate circumstance of being wrongly charged with theft falls among evil companions, among whom he dallies until he is found by his father, is in the prevailing movie mood. But "The Old Homestead" is a genre study in Yankee character, and action, not character, is the metier of the cinema, so that much of the humor and sentiment of the original is lost.

The great handicap that silence imposes on picture producers is illustrated in two successive scenes in this film. Josh Whitcomb having come to New York to continue the search for his son, goes to visit his friend Mr. Hopkins, who formerly lived in the same village, but who now has a "mansion on Fifth Avenue," with an interior decorated in the "early Pullman period." Whitcomb is led down the long drawing room by Hopkins and introduced to the assemblage of overdressed men and underdressed women, quite oblivious of their amusement at his rural clothes. Finally he reaches Mrs. Hopkins, left focal centre, and is wholly unconscious of her chilly greeting.

All of this is mildly amusing, but the audience does not laugh till Whitcomb's words to Mrs. Hopkins that she has grown fat since he last saw her are flashed on the screen. Then the audience laughs spontaneously. But if the producer had had the judgment entirely omit what he could have shown in the pictures the situation would have fallen flat.

A few minutes later, after Josh has retired for the night and the vocalizing of one of the guests, Miss Young, "The Midnight Alarm," brings the country visitor plunging among the guests in his night dress, no printed title is necessary to interpret the situation. Here is a scene of the stuff of which the cinema director's dreams are made.

Whitcomb's adventures in front of Grace Church, where, attracted by the music of the choir, he halts to view the passing throng, are amusingly set forth; but why was the incident of his attempt to prevent the policeman from taking his letter out of the box overlooked? That was one of the funniest in the play.

The New England scenes were photographed at the old Thompson homestead, so of course the atmosphere is real. Careful attention has been given to the casting of the bucolic characters, and the players have displayed commendable restraint in not caricaturing them. Frank Lossee acted Mr. Thompson's rôle before the camera. He was chosen for the part because of his resemblance to its creator, and, being an experienced actor, he has done it very well.

"Dizzy Heights and Daring Hearts" is the title of a Keystone comedy picture included on the new bill at the Knickerbocker, where DeWolf Hopper's "Don Quixote" has been held over another week. It is an excellent example of trick photography, full of aeroplane flights and chases, bomb throwing and stunts that look real but are mere camera feats.

The finish of the picture finds the hero at the top of a tall factory chimney which he has climbed to remove an obstruction. As he stands upon the rim the villain loosens the cord that holds the rope ladder, leaving the hero a hundred or more feet in the air with no means of getting down. The heroine then flies to his assistance in an aeroplane and as she scoops him off the chimney-top, a bomb, which the comedy villain has lighted at its base, explodes and the whole structure topples down upon him. Except for some of the flights, the scenes are so cleverly taken that the players might as well be performing the hazardous feats they seem to be.

In other picture houses these film stars and films were seen yesterday: Pauline Frederick in "Sylvia Gilmore," at the Strand; Maurice Costello in "The Crown Prince's Double," at the Vitagraph; Orrin Johnson in "The Penitentes," at the Eighty-first Street Theatre, and Theda Bara in "Destruction," at the Academy of Music and the Riverside.

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STAGE CHILDREN GET GIFTS.

Annual Party of "The Fund" Held at Comedy Theatre.

Santa Claus came to the little boys and girls of the stage a day late, but that was the fault of the calendar man for not putting Christmas on Sunday. The Sunday nearest Christmas is always chosen by the Stage Children's Fund for its party.

The party was held last night in the Comedy Theatre, and several hundred youngsters who want to grow up to become great actors and actresses were entertained by juvenile performers and then had gifts from the tree. Only the glitter of the lights and tinsel on the tree kept some of the guests awake, for the party did not begin till after 8 o'clock, which was after their regular bedtime, and when one has had lots of turkey and candy two days in succession one is unusually sleepy.

It wasn't such a task for the grown-ups to stay awake, even with no promise of presents to come, for diminutive Pavlowas and Norah Bayeses were trooping on and off the stage in endless procession. From the program last night it would appear that all the world's a stage and all the little girls merely toe dancers. There was one tiny danseuse, Virginia Gitchell, with flaxen hair and Dresden cheeks, who would grace any Christmas tree and not endanger its limbs. When she had finished a toe dance with all the graces of a ballet star, Barney Bernard, who introduced the performers, put in a bid for the child in case her mother ever wearied of her. Then there was Baby Burns, a tiny mite of four and a half years, who sang a song.

After some twenty or thirty children had demonstrated their virtuosity the gifts were distributed. There was a box of candy for every child in the theatre and a miniature Christmas tree and a camera for each child who was a member of the fund.

A FROHMAN-BELASCO PLAY.

"Oklahoma," Selected Before Lusitania Tragedy, to be Put On Soon.

Before Charles Frohman went to his death on the Lusitania he entered into an agreement with David Belasco that they should join forces for the production of several plays each season. Plans for the production of one of these plays had been made, and today it will be put in rehearsal, under the direction of Mr. Belasco. It is entitled "Oklahoma," and is a drama of the West by George Scarborough.

The cast will include John Miltern, William Courtleigh, Lowell Sherman, Curtis Cooksey, Edward L. Snader, H. J. Carleton, George West, Leonore Ulrich, Isabel O'Maddigan, and Ethel Benton. The first performance will be given about the middle of January in the Hollis Street Theatre, Boston, and later the play will be presented here.

To Produce Play by Chinese.

"The Awakening," described as an episode of young China, by P. C. Chang, a graduate student in Columbia University, will be presented before the Century Theatre Club in the Hotel Astor on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Chang is the author of the Chinese drama, "The Intruder," which was acted last Spring in Brinckerhoff Theatre at Columbia by the Chinese students of Columbia. It is probable that performances of "The Awakening," to which the public will be admitted, will be given later.

"Blue Pierrots" at the Liberty.

In the Liberty Theatre next Monday night "The Blue Pierrots," a company of European artists who for the past five years have been giving their entertainment, consisting of singing, dancing, and comedy, in all parts of the world, will begin an engagement in the Liberty Theatre. There will be two performances daily, and as "Sybil," the new Sanderson-Brian-Cawthorn musical play, is booked for the Liberty, the engagement will be for only a week.

THE WALTZ IN FAVOR AGAIN.

Dancing Masters, in Session Here, Report Its Popularity.

The old-fashioned waltz is not dead. It is coming to life and totally disabling the lame duck and the canter, in fact. At least, that is the testimony of masters of dancing from a half-dozen States, who began a series of meetings yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin. The teachers are members of the National Association of America of Masters of Dancing, who have come here to learn the latest steps. This is not the national convention, which was held in San Francisco a few months ago, but a meeting of the First and Second Districts, which include New York, Pennsylvania, and the New England States. The news about the waltz came out at last night's session. A teacher from Springfield, Mass., testified that in his city every one was dancing it. He said he was curious to know whether the waltz was being revived in other sections, and several masters said it was. A score, or three, explained afterward, this was a happy state of affairs, for many had cantered and hesitated so long they had forgotten how to waltz and had to take lessons.

It would also appear that the dancing masters are more danced against than dancing, for they decided one of their number living in New York should visit the cafés and halls just before the annual convention is held in Chicago next August to pick up the new steps to show the association.

The one step, hesitation, fox trot, and tango, it seems, are the popular dances at present in New York. The delegates agreed they had read much about the three step, but hadn't succeeded in teaching many to dance it. They also predicted greater popularity for the tango, and refused to admit they feared the skating craze.

EARL'S SON WEDS ACTRESS.

Lord St. Oswald's Heir Secretly Married to Evie Carew, Chorus Girl.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 27.—The Daily Mirror announces a stage romance in the secret marriage on Oct. 29 of the Hon. Rowland George Winn, eldest son of Lord St. Oswald, and Miss Evie Carew, a chorus girl at Daly's Theatre, London.

The Hon. Rowland George Winn is a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, and went to the Continent with his regiment at the outbreak of the present war. He was wounded in action early in the campaign. He is 22 years old.

Will Give Dance for Daughters.

Mrs. Walter Shaw Brewster and Mrs. John Edmund Tweedy of Brooklyn will give a dance at Delmonico's on Jan. 7 for their respective daughters, the Misses Cecilia Brewster and Harriet Tweedy.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Stops Wear and Tear on the System.

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VANDERBILT SUITE FOR WOMEN'S CLUB

City Organization Leases Apartment Designed by Lusitania Victim.

CENTRE OF CIVIC INTEREST

Convenience of Location Determined Selection—Extensive Alterations Planned.

The new Women's City Club, which was organized several months ago, has leased the suite at the Vanderbilt Hotel formerly occupied by the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt and his family. Extensive alterations are being made, and the club will take possession of the suite soon after the first of the year.

The apartment was especially arranged for Mr. Vanderbilt, under his personal direction, at the time the hotel was built. Thousands of dollars were spent searching through South American forests for rare woods to decorate the suite, and it contained many valuable works of art that had been collected by Mr. Vanderbilt in his travels. It was there that Mr. Vanderbilt made his home when in New York, going at intervals to Oakland Farm, his home near Newport, or the Adirondacks, where Mr. Vanderbilt had on Racquette Lake a hunting lodge of 2,000 acres.

The suite in the Vanderbilt, which will become the home of the Women's City Club, was a part of the estate. It was here that George Vanderbilt, the youngest son by Mr. Vanderbilt's second marriage, was born. Mrs. Vanderbilt has not occupied the apartment since the death of her husband, and for this season has leased the Amos R. E. Pinchot house at 1,021 Park Avenue, which was occupied last year by Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor.

The Women's City Club was started last July by a committee of 100 prominent women. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse is the Chairman of the Organization Committee, and the Executive Committee includes Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, Commissioner of Correction Katharine B. Davis, and Miss Alice Carpenter. As Chairman of the House Committee Mrs Ogden Mills Reid has made elaborate plans and preparations for changing the suite for the purpose of the club. It was selected for the club headquarters because of the convenient location, its easy accessibility to the Pennsylvania and Grand Central terminals, its nearness to the Fifth Avenue shopping district, and the convenience of the subway at the hotel entrance.

The club's members will be a centre of civic interest for the women of New York. The object of the club is the consideration of various political problems which are of particular interest and deserve the attention of women. It hopes to offer practical methods by which women may initiate, support, or oppose municipal movements.

ENGAGEMENTS ANNOUNCED.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Barron of 320 West Seventy-seventh Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Madeleine H. Barron, to George Connolly of Montclair, N. J.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mercy Burgess Dawes, daughter of Dr. Spencer D. Dawes and Mrs. Dawes of Albany, to William Lincoln Fanning of New York and Bridgeport, Conn. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. James Benedict Fitz-Gerald of 217 Glenwood Avenue, East Orange, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gertrude Pendleton, to Bradford Harwood of Orange, N. J.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marguerite Tracy, the daughter of Arthur Barton Tracy of 240 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, to John M. Fee, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Fee of Far Rockaway.

Another engagement just made public is that of Miss Mary H. Zehnder of Scranton, Penn., to Francis Strickland Page, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Page of 120 Willow Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Page was graduated from Yale six years ago. No date has been named for the wedding.

A Brooklyn engagement just announced is that of Miss Julia Flanigan, a sister of Charles Flanigan and daughter of Mrs. Julia M. Flanigan of 564 Marlborough Road, to Lawrence F. Hanlon, son of Mrs. Julie L. Hanlon of 490 East Seventy-fourth Street.

The engagement of Miss Edith Aleine De Beixedon to O. Edwin Barnes of New York is announced. Miss De Beixedon is a daughter of Daniel Kingsland De Beixedon of 77 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Romaine of 108 Taylor Street, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gladys E. Romaine, to Arthur D. Bergen of Bound Brook, N. J.

The engagement of Miss Emma M. Leyser of New York and Philadelphia and Douglas Potter of East Orange, N. J., has been announced.

Hamel-De Vries Wedding.

Miss Bessie De Vries, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice L. De Vries, and Morris C. Hamel were married at 5 o'clock last evening at the Hebrew Tabernacle, 218 West 130th Street, by the Rev. Dr. Edward Lissman. The matron of honor was Mrs. Otto Lehman, the maid of honor Miss Blanche De Vries, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Lillian Jacobs, Leah Dunkirk, and Jeannette B. Hamel. The best man was Joseph C. Felbusch, and the ushers were Sol Rothschild, Roland J. Hamel, and Ralph C. Newmark. A reception followed at the Ellsmere, 80 West 126th Street.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Harry B. and Robert B. Smith have written another operetta called "The Masked Idol," score by Carl Woess, which has been put into rehearsal under the direction of T. Daniel Frawley and Julian Alfred. The cast includes Frank Doane, John E. Young, Thomas Conkey, Eugene Revere, Katherine Galloway, Richard Temple, Adele Ardsley, Ethel Dufre Houston, and Lillian Concord. After a brief season out of town "The Masked Idol" will be presented in New York.

Madge Kennedy will return to the cast of "Fair and Warmer" at the Eltinge tonight. Miss Kennedy has been recuperating at Palm Beach after a nervous breakdown that necessitated her leaving the Hopwood farce on Nov. 18. During her absence her role was taken by Francine Larrimore.

The first performance of the new musical play, "Sybil," of which Julia Sanderson, Donald Brian, and Joseph Cawthorne are the stars, will be given tonight in the National Theatre, Washington.

Among the engagements Klaw and Erlanger and George C. Tyler have made for "The Ohio Lady," the new play by Booth Tarkington and Julian Street, are John Flood, Grace Filkins, and Everett Butterfield. Rehearsals will begin this week.

Zangwill's comedy, "Merely Mary Ann," will be one of the features from the William Fox studios early in the new year. Vivian Martin is acting the role for the screen in which Eleanor Robson was seen when the play was first acted.

George Bronson-Howard has been commissioned by the Kalem Company to write a serial in fifteen releases for the screen to be called "The Love Pirates."

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HAROLD BAUER IN RECITAL.

Pianist Heard at Aeolian Hall in Program of Important Works.

Harold Bauer broke the silence—perhaps the musical cynic in this most crowded season would be tempted to say the blessed silence—which has prevailed for several days in the concert rooms by giving a piano recital yesterday afternoon at Aeolian Hall. There were apparently enough persons upon whom the spell of the holidays had relaxed its hold to supply an audience comfortably filling the auditorium.

His program was made up of important works, and Mr. Bauer made little concession to that mood of relaxation which humankind is supposed to enter upon between the time of its Christmas dinner and the hour when the daily task must be faced again. The list comprised Bach's Italian Concerto, Schumann's "Kreisleriana," Beethoven's Sonata in B flat, Op. 106, ("Grosse Sonate für das Hammerklavier,") four compositions by Chopin, and Liszt's "Mephisto" Waltz.

Beethoven's "grand" sonata, Op. 106, is one of his last few compositions in that form, as it is one of his most important. Mr. Bauer plays it with a sense of expounding its formal structure as well as with feeling for its emotional contents, and no careful listener was deprived of the opportunity to note the signs of the "advanced" style which was becoming characteristic of Beethoven in this part of his life.

In his playing of Chopin Mr. Bauer was very effective. He gave the Impromptu in F sharp, Polonaise in E flat minor, Nocturne in E, and Prelude in F sharp minor. These were played with lovely tone and with subdued dynamic values. Not even in the Polonaise was a climax marked by great volume of tone. Such grace and finish as clothed the Prelude with beauty and significance are not commanded by every pianist, and all the brilliance necessary was provided in the "Mephisto" Waltz.

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.

Kreisler at Metropolitan Opera House—Pavlowa at Hippodrome.

The concerts last night included one at the Metropolitan Opera House, with Fritz Kreisler as the special soloist; another at the Hippodrome with Mme. Pavlowa and members of the Boston Opera appearing with Sousa's Band, and a recital by Yvette Guilbert at Maxine Elliott's Theatre.

At the Metropolitan Opera House Fritz Kreisler played Mendelssohn's Concerto in E minor and three smaller pieces, two of which were his own arrangements. The other soloists were Mabel Garrison, who sang the Bell Song from "Lakme" and four other songs, and Henri Scott, who gave "O tu Palermo" and "To the Evening Star." The orchestra, under Richard Hageman, played the "William Tell" Overture, the Ballet Music from "Henry VIII.," by Saint-Saëns, and Halvorsen's "Triumphal Entry of the Bojars."

Mme. Pavlowa appeared twice at the Hippodrome concert, dancing, with Sousa's Band. The soloists were Tamaki Miura, the Japanese soprano; Orville Harrold, George Baklanoff, baritone, and José Mardones, bass. These, with the exception of Mr. Harrold, who appeared instead of Riccardo Martin, who was indisposed, are all members of the Boston Opera Company.

At Maxine Elliott's Theatre Yvette Guilbert began a new engagement, appearing in a characteristic program of old French music. She was assisted by the Trio de Lutece.

NOT UNDER HAMMERSTEIN.

Campanini Says Opera Season Here Is On His Own Responsibility.

A dispatch was received by THE NEW YORK TIMES last night from Cleofonte Campanini, managing director of the Chicago Opera Company, denying a rumor that has persisted ever since announcement was made recently that the Chicago company would give a season of two weeks at the Manhattan Opera House to the effect that Oscar Hammerstein was in some way connected with the engagement.

"I want to take quick opportunity," the dispatch read, "of refuting both the intimation that Oscar Hammerstein, in some remote or indirect way has some connection with or had some influence in directing it, and that the engagement is hostile and antagonistic to the Metropolitan Opera House. Mr. Hammerstein is in no way, directly or indirectly, connected with, nor has he been consulted or had any knowledge of this engagement, which is entirely upon my own responsibility. I am pleased, however, to have Mr. Hammerstein's expression of confidence and appreciation. He jointly with me, while I was at the Manhattan, did much to give French opera its standing and opportunity in this country."

Mr. Campanini said he had no intention of antagonizing the Metropolitan, and that he felt sure his relations with that institution were and would continue entirely amicable. He said he would come to New York in a few days and make definite announcements as to casts and répertoire. The engagement will be devoted to French operas.

School Children to Give Playlets.

The first of a series of exhibitions by school children from the city playgrounds will be held at the Amsterdam Opera House tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The leading numbers of the program are "The Fairies' Plea," described as a Shakespearean playlet, and "The Pageant of Months." Some of the patrons include Mayor Mitchel, David Belasco, William A. Brady, Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, Will Irwin, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Mrs. Howard Kyle, Miss Kate Oglebay, Supervisor of Recreation William J. Lee, and Miss Mary E. McKenna.

DIES OF BULLET WOUND.

Mrs. Wharry, in Hospital, Had Said Repulsed Suitor Shot Her.

Mrs. Grace A. Wharry, 39 years old, of 808 Park Place, Brooklyn, who was shot in her home on Sept. 18 by James J. Deegan, an examiner in the Department of Finance, died yesterday at the Swedish Hospital as a result of the wound. The charge against Deegan, in Raymond Street Jail, will now be changed from felonious assault to homicide.

Mrs. Wharry, a widow, lived with her two sons, Austin, 19, and Hampton, 17. Rensselaer D. Jones, an insurance broker, of 55 John Street, who lives on Staten Island and who is a friend of Hampton Wharry, was visiting at the Wharry home when Deegan broke in and fired two shots at Jones, but both went wild. Jones fled to the bathroom and Mrs. Wharry tried to escape.

Deegan shot her. He told the police he was trying to commit suicide, and Mrs. Wharry tried to take the revolver from him. Mrs. Wharry denied this and at the hospital identified Deegan as her assailant. She said he was persistent in his attentions to her, but she cared nothing for him.

Dr. Fenner H. Peckham.

Dr. Fenner H. Peckham, President of the Public Park Association and Chairman of the Metropolitan Park Commission of Rhode Island, died yesterday at his home in Providence, R. I., in his seventy-second year. He was born in East Killingly, Conn., and was graduated from Yale University in 1866. Dr. Peckham was prominent in his profession, and in business and banking circles of Providence. He was a member of the Squantum, Hope, University, and Anawana Clubs, and the American Medical Society. His second wife, a son, and two daughters survive him.

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COL. W. S. EDWARDS DEAD.

Was a Leader in West Virginia Mining Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—Colonel William Seymour Edwards, lawyer and President of several mining companies in West Virginia, died at Johns Hopkins Hospital today. For several years he was a leader in West Virginia Republican Party politics.

Colonel Edwards was born in this city in 1856, and after being graduated from Cornell University in 1879, with the degree of B. S., entered Columbia University Law School and was graduated in 1882. A year later he was admitted to the bar, shortly after removing to West Virginia. He soon became active in Republican politics, and was elected to the West Virginia House of Delegates in 1892 and remained there for three years, the last two of which he was Speaker. In 1898 Mr. Edwards was the Republican candidate for Congress from the Third West Virginia District, and ten years later was the Chairman of the West Virginia delegation to the Republican National Convention in Chicago. In 1912 he became a member of the Republican National Committee from his State. He was succeeded last Spring by Virgil L. Highland.

Colonel Edwards was the candidate of the Progressive and Roosevelt Republicans for the United States Senate in 1913, and at that time was said to be the Bull Moose leader of West Virginia. While the contest was at its height in February he caused the arrest of six members of the West Virginia Legislature on charges of bribery. When brought to court on a stretcher to testify, Colonel Edwards said that the arrests were the result of a campaign to clear the State of political corruption. He testified that he and detectives had been employed to "discover graft and fraud and to bring any violators to justice," and that he contributed to their employment, because he "deemed it a public duty."

Colonel Edwards was President of the Coalburg-Kanawha Coal Company and the Gallatin Mining Company, and was also President of the Hamilton Gas Company and the Vesperteine Oil Company.

He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Cornell Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi, and the University, Republican, and Alpha Delta Phi Clubs of this city, and the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh.

Colonel Edwards married Miss Hope M. Christensen of London in 1902, who survives him.

His funeral will be held at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning in the chapel of Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

ROBERT SEABURY IS DEAD.

First County Judge of Nassau County Was 70 Years Old.

Robert Seabury, a former County Judge of Nassau County, died yesterday at his home on Franklin Street, Hempstead, L. I., in his seventy-first year. He was the first Judge and Surrogate to be elected after the formation of the county.

Mr. Seabury was born in Hempstead and was a private in the Fifty-sixth New York Volunteers during the last nine months of the Civil War. He was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn in 1866. He was elected Town Clerk of Hempstead in 1874, and served for three terms. In 1876 he was appointed Clerk of the Queens County Board of Supervisors and served for two terms.

He was a Director and Vice President of the Hempstead Bank, a Director of the Glen Cove Mutual Insurance Company and of the Nassau-Suffolk Mortgage Company. He was a member of the G. A. R. and Past Grand Steward of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York. His wife and one brother survive him.

DIES AFTER A DANCE.

A. B. Smith, Standard Oil Official, Had Heart Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 26.—As he was preparing to leave the ballroom of the Maryland Hotel late last night after a lively dance, Alexander Bailey Smith, an official of the Standard Oil Company, was stricken with heart failure and died before a physician had been summoned.

Mr. Smith, who was 57 years old, was a native of Petrolia, Texas. For two years he had been in charge of the oil drilling operations of the Standard Oil Company in China. He returned from the Orient two months ago and took up his residence in Los Angeles.

William J. Mills.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Dec. 26.—William J. Mills, who was appointed Territorial Governor by President Taft in 1909, died at his home here yesterday, in his sixty-seventh year. He was appointed Chief Justice in 1898 by President McKinley and held that office until appointed Governor. Mr. Mills was born in Yazoo City, Miss.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. SARAH ELIZABETH HOWITT, widow of Thomas Howitt, died yesterday at her home, 50 Central Avenue, White Plains, N. Y., in her eighty-fifth year. She had lived in White Plains for the last sixty-five years. Mrs. Howitt was survived by three sons, all members of the Thomas Howitt's Sons, tailors, of 10 East Thirty-third Street.

Mrs. ADELIZA F. SAHLER, widow of the Rev. Daniel Du Bois Sahler, who died in 1882, died yesterday at her home, 312 Fifth Avenue, which was built by her father, the late Benjamin Wheeler Merriam, in 1852.

HELFRICH BROMM, a tailor and the father of Robert C. Bromm, Assistant Auditor of the passenger accounts of the New York Central Railroad, died yesterday at his home in Brookfield Street, White Plains, N. Y., in his seventy-first year.

PETER HELFERICH, formerly a real estate broker in this city, died at his home, 115 Eleventh Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., in his seventieth year.

WILLIAM T. ADACHI, manager of the Japanese goods department of Morimura Brothers, importers, died on Friday at his home, 1,328 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, in his forty-fourth year.

Mrs. AUGUSTA BENEDICT, wife of I. C. Benedict of Paterson, N. J., dropped dead on Friday in front of her home, when about to attend a Christmas Eve celebration.

JOHN P. MORGAN, a member of the firm of Jones & Morgan, clothiers, died on Saturday at his home in Waterbury, Conn., in his sixty-first year.

ELIHU P. SHIPPIE, Town Sergeant of Warwick, R. I., died on Saturday at his home there in his seventy-second year.

Mrs. KATE B. CURTIS, wife of Samuel S. Curtis, of Omaha, Neb., and daughter of the late James D. Bird of this city, died on Saturday at the Hotel Van Rensselaer here.

Mrs. OLIVER CASE, whose husband died several years ago, died on Saturday night at her home in Hackettstown, N. J., in her seventy-sixth year

Mrs. IDA R. WOLFF SAYRE, 25 years old, wife of Dr. William D. Sayre, of Maple Avenue, Red Bank, N. J., died yesterday.

CHARLES W. WEAVER, a traveling salesman for a New York hardware firm, died yesterday at his home, Plandome, L. I., in his forty-second year.

Mrs. SARAH E. HUBBELL, wife of Charles W. Hubbell, died on Saturday at her home, 1,617 Beverley Road, Brooklyn. She celebrated her golden wedding in 1912.

Mrs. ELLEN G. PARKER, widow of Philip Parker, for many years a furrier in Brooklyn, died on Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Louis H. Nesbitt, in Queens, L. I., in her eighty-fifth year.

ELEUTERIO PASCUAL, head of a tobacco importing business at 72 Water Street, died on Saturday at his home, 263 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-second year.

Mrs. HARRIET E. HERRING, wife of George Herring and a daughter of the late William H. Nash, died on Saturday at her home, 743 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

CHARLES MICHEL, a grocer, died on Saturday at his home in Twelfth Street, College Point, L. I., in his fifty-fifth year.

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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

GOLDSTEIN.—Rabbi and Mrs. Herbert S. Goldstein (nee Rebecca Fischel) of 1,186 Madison Av., announce the birth of a son on Sunday, Dec. 26.

ABRAMS.—Dec. 18, 1,535 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Abrams, a daughter.

HEYMAN.—Dec. 20, 1,056 Bryant Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Heyman, a daughter.

HIRSCH.—Dec. 21, 1,204 Evergreen Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hirsch, a daughter.

RIESER.—Dec. 23, Cedarhurst, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Rieser, a son.

TIBBETTS.—Dec. 25, 2,416 Church Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Tibbetts, a daughter.

TOBIAS.—Dec. 21, 81 Northern Av., to Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Tobias, a daughter.

Engaged

DALUTEN — ROTHENBERG, — Mrs. Carl Rothenberg announces the engagement of her daughter Eva to Mr. Max Daluten.

ANSEL—ISENBURGER.—Selma Isenburger to Benjamin Ansel.

ARONSTEIN—CHILOWITZ.—Esther Chilowitz to Abraham Aronstein.

BACH—STEINHARDT.—Carolyn Steinhardt to Jack Bach.

BELLESHEIM—CLEVERLEY.—Sadie Cleverley to Joseph Bellesheim.

BUGLE—LINK.—Margaret Link to William Bugle.

BYK—GOLDSMITH.—Dorothy Goldsmith to Leo Paul Byk.

CHESSIN—LEVY.—Bertha Levy to Meyer Chessin.

CUFF—KING.—Lillian King to Leonard Cuff.

DENENFELD — HIRSCHFELD. — Florance Hirschfeld to Jacob Denenfeld.

ELLINS—GOLDSTEIN.—Hattie Goldstein to Morris Ellins.

ENGEL—GRUNBAUM.—Ethel Grunbaum to Henry H. Engel.

GERSHON—OCHS.—Gladys Ochs to Yzor Gershon.

GOLDBERG—GOTTLIEB.—Minna Gottlieb to Paul Goldberg.

GOTTLIEB—STINER.—Elsie Stiner to Solomon Gottlieb.

GRINN—GLANZROCK.—Rose Glanzrock to Jack M. Gurdin.

HEIRSCHKORN—KLEIN.—Sarah Klein to Sol Heirschkorn.

HEMENDINGER—WOHL.—Sadye Wohl to Emil Hemendinger.

JACOBI—HAMBURG.—Esther Hamburg to Leo Jacobi.

KNOLLTIN—LOVINGER.—Sadye M. Lovinger to Harry M. Kornbluth.

KOSMINSKY—KAHN.—Sadye Kahn to Theodore Kosminsky.

KOVAR—BRODY.—Mollie Brody to A. J. Kovar.

KRITZER—SINGER.—Clara Singer to Arthur H. Kritzer.

LAWRENCE—GREENSTEIN.—Belle Greenstein to Chester C. Lawrence.

LEVY—LEVEY.—Martha W. Levey to Henry Levy.

LICHTENTHAL — WEINBERGER. — Rose Weinberger to Joseph Lichtenthal.

LYONS—WILLETT.—Lillian Barnett to Maurice Lyons.

MAX—ELLIS.—Jeannette Ellis to David Max.

MITCHELL — HEIDELBERGER. — Lillian Heidelberger to Ralph Mitchell.

OLITSKY — KITZLER. — Lillian Kitzler to Louis Olitsky.

PHILLIPS — CANNOLD. — Ruth Cannold to Wilbur S. Phillips.

PULLMAN—KAPLAN.—Frieda H. Kaplan to William S. Pullman.

RECHNITZ—KLEIN.—Ella Klein to Samuel M. Rechnitz.

SCHWARTZ—BACH.—R. Gladys Bach to Philip Schwartz.

SCHWARTZ—LIEBERMAN.—Jeannette Lieberman to George Schwartz.

VAN NOKLEM—JACOBS.—Julia Jacobs to Abraham Van Noklem.

WOLFSON—WEXLER.—Elizabeth Wexler to Meyer Wolfson.

Married

HERZOG—SILBERSTEIN.—In the presence of members of both families and a few close friends, in the home of her parents, 800 East 160th St., Miss Rosa Silberstein, daughter of Mrs. Hanna Silberstein, to Mr. Samuel Herzog, on Dec. 26.

ELLENBOGEN — SPIER. — Dec. 26, Carrie Spier to Abraham E. Ellenbogen.

GARMAIZE — ABELES. — Dec. 25, Diana Abeles to Arthur E. Garmaize.

GOLDMAN—STERN.—Dec. 21, Lillian Stern to Herman Goldman.

HECHT—GOLDSTEIN.—Dec. 22, Louise Goldstein to George Hecht.

ISAACS—ROTHENBERG.—Dec. 26, Florence Rothenberg to Joseph Isaacs.

KAVALER—WILINSKI.—Dec. 21, Alma Wilinski to Bernard Kavaler.

LEVY—LANGFELDER.—Dec. 21, Charlotte Langfelder to Ben Levy.

MINDEN—NEWHAUS.—Dec. 19, Rose Newhaus to Samuel Minden.

MONSHEIMER—BAAR.—Dec. 23, Adele Baar to Leo Monsheimer.

SACHS—MOSKOWITZ.—Dec. 23, Lillian Moskowitz to Arthur Sachs.

Died

BABSON.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 25, Jane Babson, infant daughter of George Low and Gladys Ralston Babson. Funeral service at the residence of her parents, 92 Hillcrest Av., Park Hill, Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

BARNARD.—At his residence, Amityville, L. I., on Dec. 26, 1915, George Gardner Barnard. Funeral private.

BARRY.—Dec. 24, P. J. Whitmore, aged 44. Funeral from Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St. Time later.

BARTH.—Agnes E., at 2,408 Amsterdam Av., in her 10th year, only daughter of Frederick J. Barth. Funeral services Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 1:30 P. M.

BENDER.—On Saturday, Dec. 25, Amalie, nee Wiemann, wife of the late William G. Bender, in her 65th year, after short illness. Funeral services, 38 Fenimore St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, 8 P. M. Interment private.

BOYD.—On Sunday, Dec. 26, at St. John's Hospital, Yonkers, of pneumonia, Hugh T. Boyd. Burial Louisville, Ky., Tuesday.

BRUSH.—At Nyack, N. Y., Dec. 25, Susan F. Brush, widow of Clinton Brush, in her 87th year. Funeral services from the residence of Mrs. W. R. Brush, 60 1st Av., Nyack, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 27,

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

All but one of last week's sessions on the Stock Exchange were given over to recovery. The advance in the general level of prices was not great and was accompanied by a good deal of irregularity, but it disclosed, nevertheless, the prevalence of a decidedly optimistic feeling as we approach the end of a year which has brought many important and significant changes in American trade and finance. The dealings were not great compared with totals with which the Street has become familiar this year, but they were, nevertheless, quite large for a Christmas week when the coming of a country-wide holiday ordinarily interferes more or less with the routine of market operations. This year end, however, is bringing little of the let-up usually experienced at this season. This is true conspicuously in the business world, whence come reports of activity which is seldom known at this season. This is typical of the times through which we are passing. In many lines activity is limited only by the capacity of manufacturing plants and gradually all lines of production are feeling the stimulus which has already carried the steel trade to the peak of activity.

It is because these conditions prevail in trade here that the stock market is able to await so calmly the outcome of an important diplomatic situation to which this country is a party and to contemplate without concern the prospect of heavy liquidation of our securities by Europe. Even before it felt as sure as it feels now that no break with Austria would occur, the Street was disposed to await without fear the result of our demands for disavowal and reparation. The publication last Wednesday of our second note to Austria was hardly a market factor at all. As for the impending liquidation under the English plan for the mobilization of British-owned American securities, the market was content to rely on its recent experience, which has been that the market here was capable of advancing even in the face of large selling from the other side.

An important addition was made last week to the data upon which to estimate the probable amount of this selling. The second report of Mr. Loree on the foreign holdings of American railroad securities showed that in a period of approximately five months, up to the end of July, we took back over $480,000,000 of railroad securities alone. This, together with other information gathered in banking quarters, indicates that all told we have bought back from Europe this year about $1,500,000,000 of stocks and bonds, and have taken them at prices which have risen as this selling has progressed. What under ordinary circumstances would seem like a deluge of securities has been swept into the current of our own market without changing its course. That is really an extraordinary record. We have been able to do this, of course, only because Europe, while selling so many of our securities, was at the same time buying goods from us in quantities exceeding anything known in the past.

Reports of the foreign sales of our securities enable us to make a somewhat closer study than heretofore had been possible, of the net result of our trade and financial relations with other countries this year. Our gross trade balance resulting from the excess of exports over imports will amount for the twelve months to about $1,800,000,000. From this, however, must be deducted the sum which we had to provide for interest and dividends on our securities still held abroad, for the payment of freight on our imports, and for other items which do not figure in the report of our foreign trade. These items have been much smaller than usual this year, but have probably amounted to about $200,000,000. This would bring our net trade balance down to $1,600,000,000.

On the other side of the account we have the $1,500,000,000 of securities sold back to us by Europe. These probably had a market value of about $1,200,000,000. Our loans to foreign countries were upward of $800,000,000 and we received about $400,000,000 in gold from abroad. These items aggregate $2,400,000,000 and exceed by $800,000,000 the net amount of our credit trade balance. This difference is probably fully accounted for by money which has been borrowed here and not yet expended, by sums which have been paid in advance on goods ordered for export which have not yet been shipped, and by funds which have been sent to this side for safe keeping. Prepayment on war orders probably amounted to $400,000,000 and $200,000,000 would not be an excessive estimate of funds deposited here by those who want to have money safe from the uncertainties of the war in Europe. One institution alone is known to have had on deposit some months ago as much as $40,000,000 of funds of European capitalists and bankers.

Inasmuch as our experience this year has shown how easy it is to absorb a huge amount of securities under the favoring influence of an even greater trade balance in our favor, the financial community is now more convinced than ever that it has no occasion to feel concerned over a British financial plan which calls for the sale of a large amount of securities in this market. We can more easily absorb our own securities than make huge loans to other countries, and one or the other we must do if we are to continue to trade on the scale on which we have been trading his year, and which has played a most important part in bringing about the prosperity which is now manifesting itself in all quarters of the American business world.

Last week fresh testimony was afforded of the benefit which the railroads of the country are receiving from this prosperity. The reports which came to hand for the month of November included some conspicuous gains in both gross and net earnings. The financial community is watching with interest the showing which is being made by the railroads. It would much like to see these earnings arouse among investors and speculators the interest which the prospect of great profit aroused earlier in the year in the case of industrial stocks. Were the railroads free as the industrials are, no doubt would be entertained regarding the attitude of investors toward railroad stocks at a time when large increases in earnings are being reported. Unlike the industrials, however, the railroads have to count with their public regulators, and even to greater extent than the industrials they have to contend with the demands of labor for increased wages. One hears expressed in banking quarters the wish that the railroad situation might be considered as a whole instead of rates and wages being considered separately, and often to the discomfiture of the companies, which have to accept the rate fixed by public authority and pay the wages which are determined by means which leave little freedom to the managers of the railroad. Some are hoping that some such co-ordination of railroad problems will result from the work of the commission which President Wilson has proposed to investigate the railroad situation. Meanwhile the business of the country is lengthening its stride, and the greater firmness which the stock market displayed toward the end of last week was but one of the many reflections of prosperity which is already great and is still growing.

LONDON MARKET SANGUINE.

Substantial Improvement Shown in High-Grade Securities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The markets closed the week on Thursday, adjourning for the Christmas holidays in good spirits, in spite of the absence of definitely favorable military news and some apprehension regarding the Austro-American dispute over the sinking of the Ancona.

The principal feature of the week was the substantial improvement in gilt-edged securities. The 4½ per cent. war loan has recovered all the loss caused by the Exchequer bond issue last week, buying being attributed partly to the desire to improve the price, in view of the year-end balance sheets, and partly in anticipation of a new long-term war loan early in 1916, into which the existing loan would carry conversion rights. Sales of Exchequer bonds are believed to have been in fair volume, and the demand will undoubtedly expand after the turn of the year, when large sums will be disbursed in dividends and interest and the banks will be at liberty to invest more freely.

The French loan has caught the popular fancy owing to the speculative element imparted by the exchange situation, and as much as 1¾ per cent. premium has been given for fully paid scrip. The first coupon, due in February, 1916, will be paid at the Bank of England at the fixed rate of 27.50 francs to the pound, but future coupons are payable in France, and therefore at the rate of exchange prevailing when such payments fall due.

The only speculative market to receive attention was that for rubber shares, of which a considerable volume was absorbed, the firm prices reflecting the strength of the market for that commodity, which is considered more stable than when the quotation was 1 shilling per pound lower. There was little business in American railroad shares, but an important turnover in bond issues. The demand on the money market was increased by seasonal requirements of cash, and credit borrowers are paying up to 4¾ per cent. for loans into 1916. The same reason brought a larger supply of bills on the market, and discount rates advanced further. Details were published on Tuesday of the Treasury's scheme for the mobilization of American and Canadian securities for exchange purposes. Only dollar securities, or securities convertible into dollars, will be accepted unless interest has been paid regularly since the date of issue, and no stock paying a dividend of less than 3 per cent., regularly paid since Jan. 1, 1913, will be acceptable. Amounts of less than $25,000 must be submitted through a member of the Stock Exchange. Larger amounts can be sent direct to the Treasury. The arrangements are considered satisfactory, especially as there is a good prospect of maintaining a free market, the Government being agreeable that sales direct to you shall continue.

STRONG TONE ON THE BOURSE.

Market Improves, with French Railroad Stocks Favored.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The Bourse was unusually strong the past week. French railway stocks are coming into favor. Rentes were unchanged. The Spanish group was firm. The better class of Mexican securities was in demand, and the market for American rails was firm.

The weekly return of the Bank of France makes a strong showing. Advances to the State on account of war finance were written down 2,400,000,000 francs, and note circulation was reduced 245,000,000 francs. The Budget Commission is pressing Finance Minister Ribot to put the income tax scheme into operation during 1916. The project is strongly opposed, however, and the Senate suggests a postponement of the plan until 1917. Discussion of the taxation of war profits is also proceeding.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Dec. 20	2	2	2	2
Dec. 21	2	1¾	2	1¾
Dec. 22	2½	1¾	2	2
Dec. 23	2	2	2	2
Dec. 24	2	1¾	2	1¾
Dec. 25	Holiday.			
Week's range—				
High	2			2
Low	1¾			1¾
Same week last year—				
High	3			3
Low	2½			3
Year to date—				
High	3			2¾
Low	1			1½
Same period last year—				
High	10			6
Low	1			2½

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Dec. 20	2¼@2½	2½@2¾	2¾@3
Dec. 21	2¼@2½	2½@2¾	2¾@3
Dec. 22	2¼@2¾	2½@2¾	2¾@3
Dec. 23	2½@2¾	2½@2¾	2¾@3
Dec. 24	2½@2¾	2½@2¾	2¾@3
Dec. 25	Holiday		
Week's range—			
High	2¾	2¾	3
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same week last year—			
High	4	4	4
Low	3½	3¾	3¾
Year's range to date—			
High	4½	4½	4¼
Low	2¼	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	8	8	8
Low	2	2¼	2¾

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San. F.
Dec. 20	Par	†10c	Par	*10c
Dec. 21	Par	†10c	Par	*10c
Dec. 22	Par	†10c	Par	*10c
Dec. 23	Par	†25c	†15@25c	*10c
Dec. 24	Par	†25c	†15@25c	*10c
Dec. 25	Holiday			

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	—Discounts.— Money.	Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Dec. 20	4@4½	5⅛	5⅛	27f 62c
Dec. 21	4@4½	5⅛	5⅛	27f 66c
Dec. 22	4@4½	5⅛	5⅛	27f 70c
Dec. 23	4@4½	5⅛	5⅛	27f 71c
Dec. 24	4@4½	5⅛	5⅛	27f 71c
Dec. 25	Holiday.			

BAR SILVER.

	—Bar Silver.— London.	N. Y.
Dec. 20	26d	54⅝c
Dec. 21	26d	54⅝c
Dec. 22	25½d	54⅛c
Dec. 23	25½d	54c
Dec. 24	25⅝d	53⅞c
Dec. 25	Holiday	

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED DEC. 25, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$23,674,500	$928,755,700
Same period last year	5,960,500	457,067,000
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	86.52 86.37	87.62 81.51
Same period last year	81.92 81.62	89.42 81.42

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	83½	83	83½	20½
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s	118	116	116	7
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	85¾	85½	85½	178
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102½	102	102¾	
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	97½	96½	97	12
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	96⅝	96½	96½	11
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	5
Am. Ice deb 6s	88	88	88	4
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	114⅞	113¾	114⅛	467⅛
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	12
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	85¾	85½	85½	178
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	90⅞	90½	90⅝	57
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	107¼	106¾	106⅞	481
Ann Arbor 4s	65¾	65¼	65¼	6
Armour & Co. 4½s	93¼	92⅞	92⅞	63
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	93⅝	93¼	93⅜	118
A.,T.&S.F. cv. 4s,'55	106⅛	105½	106⅛	63
A.,T.&S.F. cv. 4s,'60	107¼	106½	107⅛	61
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101⅝	101⅛	101⅛	29
A., T. & S. F. adj. 5s	86½	86½	86½	2
A.,T.&S.F. adj. 4s	86⅞	86¼	86¼	42
A., T. & S. F., East Okla. 4s	94	94	94	1
A., T. & S. F., Trans. S. L. 4s	89	88⅞	88⅞	4
Atl. Coast Line 4s	93¼	93	93¼	41
Atl. Coast Line gen. & unif. 4½s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	2
A. C. L., L. & L. 4s	85½	85	85	15
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	93½	92⅞	93¼	57½
B. & O. g. 4s	91⅝	91½	91¼	87
B. & O. cv. 4½s	96⅝	96½	96½	719½
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	92¼	92	92	20
B. & O., P. J. & M. D. 3½s	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞	11
B. O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	87¼	86¾	86¾	29
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	101⅞	101¾	101¾	71
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	102⅝	102¾	102⅝	6
Brook. R. T. s. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
Brook. R. T. ref. 4s	80¾	80	80½	15
Brook. R. T. 5s, '18	100¼	100¼	100½	111
Brook. U. El. 5s	100½	100¼	100½	7
Brook. U. El. 5s, sta.	100	100	100	1
Brook. U. Gas 5s	104½	104½	104½	3
Buff. & Susq. Iron deb. 5s	88	88	88	10
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	97¼	96¾	97¼	20
Con. South. con. 5s	104¼	104¼	104½	10
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	2
Central Leather 5s	100½	100½	100½	52
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	101½	101½	101½	13
Cent. of N. J. 5s	116½	115⅝	116⅛	43
Cent. of N. J. 5s, reg.	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	2
Central Pacific 4s	90½	90	90⅜	171½
Central Pacific 3½s	90	89¼	89⅞	43
Cent. Pac. ths. S.L. 4s	87	87	87	2
Cent. Vermont 4s	83	83	83	1
Cent. R. R. B. Co. Ga. col. 5s	96	96	96	2
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	106	105½	106	7
Ches. & O. con.5s,reg.	105	105	105	1
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	86¼	85¾	85⅞	131
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	91¾	90½	90½	15
Chi. & Alton 3s	59¾	59¾	59¾	5
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	93⅛	92⅝	92⅝	22
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98	97⅜	97⅜	227
C., B. & Q., N. ext. 4s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	3
C.,B. & Q.,Ia.Div. 4s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	1
C.,B.& Q.,Ill. Div. 3½s	86⅛	85⅝	85⅝	12
C.,B. & Q.,D. Div. 4s	99⅞	99½	99½	5
C.,B. & Q.,Ill. Div. 4s	96	95⅝	95⅝	30
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	82¼	82	82	14
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	1
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	73⅞	73¼	73¼	7
Chi. & Ind. Coal 5s	20	20	20	1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	2
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	91	91	91	18
C.,M. & St.P.gen.4½s	102¼	102¼	102½	5
C., M. & St.P. r. 4½s	93⅞	92½	92½	94
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	4
C., M. & P. S. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	4
C., M. & St. L. 7s	102	101½	102	108½
C., M. & St. P. c. 5s	107⅛	106⅞	107	81½
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	83	82⅞	83	14
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	96	96	96	18
C. & N. W. deb.5s,'33	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	6
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '21	104½	104½	104½	4
C. & N. W., S. L. P. & N. W. 5s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	9
Chicago Rys. 5s	97	97	97	11
C., R. I. & P. 4s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	2
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	84½	84½	84½	11
C., R. I. & P. r. 4s	67⅛	66	66	90
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	43	42¼	43	45
C., R. I. & P. d.5s,t.r.	41	40	40	135
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, t. r. stamped	40	39½	40	83
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	4
C. & W. Ind. gen. 6s	106¾	106¾	106¾	4
Chile Copper 7s	135⅜	132	135¼	178½
Cln., Leb. & Nor. 4s	89½	89½	89½	1
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	79	79	79	3
Cle. & P. 4½s, S. A.	104	104	104	5
Cle. & P. 4½s, S. B.	104	104	104	1
Cleve. Sh. L. 4½s	100	99½	100	31
Colorado Industrial 5s	74	74	74	1
Colo. & So. ref. 4½s	86¼	86¼	86¼	29
Colo. & So. 1st 4s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	22
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	83	83	83	20
Consol. Gas Co. 5s	123½	122⅞	124⅝	147½
Corn Pr. ref.s.f.5s,'34	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	4
Cu.-Am. Sug.col.tr.6s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	12
Cumberland Tel. 5s	99½	99¼	99¼	11
Del. & H. Pa. D. 7s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	2
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	96	96	96	11
Del & Hud. cv. 5s, sub. rects., full pd.	106½	106	106	138½
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100½	100½	100½	8
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	58	58	30	30
D. & R. G. con. 4s	81	80	80	43
Detroit Edison 5s	103½	102⅝	102⅝	6
Det. & Mach. 1st 4s	85	85	85	2
Detroit United 4½s	75	75	75¼	26
Dist. Securities 5s	73	72	72⅜	147
Du Pont Powder 4½s	101⅜	101¼	101¼	21
E. T., V. & G. con. 5s	104½	104⅜	104⅞	1
E. T., V. & G. c. 5s,r	103	103	103	1
Erie 1st cons. 7s	110¼	110¼	110¼	3
Erie 1st cons. 4s	85	85	85	8
Erie gen. 4s	75	74½	74⅝	23
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	71⅞	70⅝	71	34
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	80¼	78¼	81	900
F. W. & D. C. 6s	104½	104½	104½	2½
Ft. W. & Rio G. 4s	67½	67	67	9
Flint & P. M. 6s	101	101	101	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	105½	104½	105⅛	10
Ga. Pacific 1st 6s	107⅞	107	107⅞	5
Granby Cons. 6s	103½	103	103½	7
Gran. Cons. cv. 6s,st.	104	103	104	75
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	100	100	100	1
Gt. Falls Power 5s	99⅝	99⅛	99⅛	46
Green Bay deb. B	14	13	13⅝	101
Hocking Valley 4½s	92½	92½	92½	1
H., E. & W. Tex. 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	11
H., E. & W. T. 5s,sta.	101	101	101	5
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	75	74½	74½	25
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	31	31	31	47½
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	85¼	85¼	85¼	5
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	90¾	89½	89½	7
Ill. Cent.,Cairo Bdg. 4s	89½	89½	89½	5
Ill. Cent., Chi., St. L. & N. O. 5s	101¾	101½	101⅝	13
Illinois Steel 4½s	90¾	90	90⅝	28
Indiana Steel 5s	101⅜	101	101⅜	84
Insp. Con. cv. 6s, '19	180¼	180	180	2
Insp. Con. cv. 6s, '22	183½	180	182½	83½
Inter.-Met. 4½s	76½	76⅜	76⅜	2
Interbor. R. T. 5s	99½	99¼	99½	469
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	97⅞	97⅜	97⅜	2
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	96	95¾	95¾	36
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	94½	94½	94½	447
Int. Navigation 5s	93	93	93	21
Int. Paper 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼	11
Int. Paper cv. 5s	84	84	84	10
Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r.	74	73	74	15
Iowa Central ref. 4s	63	62¾	62¾	9
Kanawha & M. 2d 5s	99	98¾	98¾	9
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	76¾	76½	76⅝	7
Kansas City So. 3s	70¼	70¼	70¼	1
Kansas City So. 5s	94	93½	93⅝	27
Kan. City Term. 4s	89	89	89	16
Keokuk & D. M. 5s	50¼	50¼	50¼	14
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	83½	83½	83½	1
Knoxv. & Ohio 6s	105½	105½	105½	3
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	93	91¼	92½	82
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	98¼	98	98¼	48
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	98¼	98	98¼	3
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝	56
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94	93⅝	94	90
Lake Shore 3½s	84⅞	84	84	29
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Leh. Val. Term. 5s	100	100	100	2
L.V. of N.Y. gtd. 4½s	101½	101½	101½	2
L.V.N.Y. gtd.4½s reg.	100	100	100	3
L.V. of N.Y. con. 4½s	100	100	100	3
Liggett & Myers 7s	124½	124¼	124¼	17
Liggett & Myers 5s	101	101	101	19
Liggett & M. 5s, reg.	100½	100½	100½	5
Long Island ref. 4s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	2
Long Island deb. 5s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	1
Lorillard 7s	125	124	125	11
Lorillard 5s	101	100¾	101	21
Lorillard 5s, reg.	100½	100¼	100½	4
Louis. & N. col., tr.5s	104½	104½	104½	3
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	94¼	94⅜	94½	86
L.&N., A. K. & C. 4s	87¼	87	87	60
L.&N., E. H. & N. 6s	107⅜	107⅜	107⅝	1
L.&N., Pen. & At. 6s	108¼	108¼	108½	2
L.&N.,S.&N.A.5s, '63	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Manhattan con. 4s	92	91⅝	91⅝	16
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	92	92	92	5
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, A.	118	114½	118	18
M. P. Co. 6s, Ser. C.	110¼	110¼	110¼	7
Mich. State Tel. 5s	100	100	100	5
Mil., Sp. & N. W. 4s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	1
Minn. & St. L. rf. 4s	55	55	55	5
M., S. S. M. & At. 4s	97¼	97	97	5
M.,St.P.& S.S.M.cn.4s	93½	93¼	93¼	11
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	78	76½	77½	117½
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	53½	53	53	14
Mo., K. & T. s.f. 4½s	45¾	43	43	34
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	53	53	53	5
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	68⅝	68⅜	68⅝	2
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	100⅜	100	100	34
Mo. Pacific 4s	42¾	42½	42¾	34
Mo. Pac. 4s. tr. rts.	42	42	42	14
Mo. Pacific 5s, '17	88½	88½	88⅝	6
Mo. Pac. 5s, '17, t. r.	87	87	87	1
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	83¼	83¼	83¼	1
Mo. Pac. conv. 5s	46½	46½	46½	18
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, tr. r.	45¼	45¼	45¼	1
Montana Power 5s	95¼	95	95¼	69
Morris & Essex 3½s	80¼	80¼	80¼	7
National Tube 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	7
Nor. Ry. & L. 4½s	78	78	78	10
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	1
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	112⅝	111¾	112⅝	963
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	92½	92	92⅛	47
N.Y.C.,L. S. col. 3½s	78½	77½	78¼	19
N.Y.C.,M. C. col. 3½s	77½	77½	77½	1
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	83¼	83¼	83½	6
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	93⅝	93¾	93⅝	142
N. Y. C. eq. 5s, '17	101⅛	101⅛	101¼	2
N.Y.C. & St.L.1st 4s	93½	93	93	13
N.Y.Conn. R. R. 4½s	97	96¼	97	11
N. Y. Dock 4s	74	74	74	3
N.Y.G.,E.L. & P. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	12
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.& P. 4s	85	85	85	6
N.Y.L.E.&W.D.&I.5s	102¾	102¾	102½	1
N.Y.,N.H.& H. cv. 6s	114	114	114	2
N.Y.,N.H.& H.cv.3½s	73	72½	72½	45
N. Y., N. H. & H. N. non-cv. deb. 4s	81⅞	80⅝	81⅞	4
N.Y.,Ont.& W. ref. 4s	81	81	81	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	72¾	72¾	72⅝	32
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	56	54⅝	56	341
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	84¾	84¾	84¾	4
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	85
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	81	80¼	81	5
Norf. & W. con. 4s	94	93¾	93¾	69
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	121	121	121	7
N. & W. 10-25 cv. 4s	120¼	120¼	120½	6
Norf. & W. div. 4s	90¾	90	90	46
N. & W., P.,C.& C. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	1
Nor. Pacific 4s	93½	92½	93	162
Nor. Pacific 3s	65¼	65¼	65⅝	123
Nor. P. Term. 1st 6s	111	111	111	1
Ore. & Calif. 1st 5s	103	102¾	102⅞	5
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	93½	92¾	92⅞	28
Ore. Sh. L. cons. 5s	106	106	106	1
Ore.-Wash. 1st 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	20
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	16
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	100	99⅝	99⅝	51
Penn. Consol. 4½s	105⅝	105⅝	105½	16
Penn. std. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
Penn. gn. 4½s tm. cs.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	325
Peo. Gas C., ref. 5s	102½	102¼	102¼	4
Peo. & East. 1st 4s	69	69	69	2
Phila. Co. cv. 5s, '22	91	91	91	1
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	101½	101¼	101½	7
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	101¼	101¼	101¼	20
Pocahontas C. C. 6s	89	89	89	1
Public Service 5s	90	89⅝	90	46
Ry. S. Sp. Int. Oc. 5s	95	95	95	23
Ry. S. Sp. La. T. 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾	1
Ray Copper cv. 6s	123	120¼	126	20
Reading gen. 4s	94¾	94½	94⅝	67
Reading J. C. col. 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼	2
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	96½	96	96½	67
St. L., I. M. & So. gen. 5s

American Brass
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED DEC. 25, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,443,888	170,151,637
Same period last year	517,383	47,582,786

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	91.28	89.61	94.13	58.99
Same period last year	61.38	58.97	73.30	57.41

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
132	Dec. 18	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS..	132	130½	132	.. ..	650
40¼	Apr. 22	21¼	Dec. 9	Alaska Gold M.†‡	27⅝	24½	24⅞	— 2½	25,000
13½	Nov. 4	9⅜	Dec. 9	Alaska Juneau†‡	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛	3,900
40¼	Oct. 28	7¾	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	32½	31	32⅜	+ ⅛	3,000
85	Dec. 23	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	83	82	84¼	+ 2¼	13,200
74⅛	Nov. 8	48	Jan. 4	Am. Ag. Chemical..	71	71	71	+ 1⅛	300
101⅛	Nov. 19	90	Mar. 27	Am. Ag. Chem. pf...	97½	97½	97½	+ 2½	100
72⅛	Dec. 7	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar.....	70¾	69	70	.. ..	2,900
95	Nov. 24	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	94½	94½	94½	— ½	100
100⅜	Aug. 9	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F...	102¼	100	100	— ¼	425
219¾	Oct. 28	122½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.pf	..	..	195	.. ..	....
68⅛	Oct. 4	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	62	58⅞	61	+ 1⅝	34,000
113½	Nov. 30	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.....	111¼	110⅜	111¼	+ ⅛	400
98	Oct. 4	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry.	79½	75⅜	78½	— ⅝	14,300
118	Aug. 6	111½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf..	116⅞	116½	116⅞	+ ⅛	400
60	Jan. 12	42	Nov. 26	Am. Cities pf.....	..	..	46	.. ..	....
25	Nov. 10	23	Oct. 21	Am. Coal	..	..	23	.. ..	....
170½	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products..	158	154	153½	+ 3½	6,200
120	Sep. 11	107½	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf...	..	..	119	.. ..	....
115	Dec. 9	114½	Dec. 6	Am.C.P.pf.,sb.r.p.pd	..	..	115	.. ..	....
64	Oct. 23	30	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	55¾	53¾	55	.. ..	1,400
102¼	Nov. 5	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf..	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	— ⅛	100
133⅜	Nov. 17	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	127	125½	127	.. ..	300
14½	Oct. 27	4⅜	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼	1,300
59½	Oct. 22	19⅝	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf..	51½	49⅝	51⅜	+ ¾	2,100
35	Apr. 30	20⅜	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities..	27	26¼	26½	+ ¼	1,500
31½	Oct. 25	7¼	Jan. 4	Am. Linseed	23⅝	22	23	— ¼	2,600
50½	Oct. 25	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.....	41½	40¾	41½	.. ..	500
74¾	Oct. 22	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive ...	70⅞	68½	69¾	+ 1¼	13,700
105	Nov. 22	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf..	102	101⅝	101½	— ½	710
13½	Oct. 28	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	9½	9	9	— ⅛	1,000
87½	Dec. 7	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf.....	..	..	87½	.. ..	....
106¼	Dec. 22	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref...	106¼	100¼	104⅝	+ 4⅝	181,070
113	Nov. 18	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf..	112¾	111½	111½	+ ⅝	1,500
91¾	Nov. 19	86	Sep. 30	Am. Smelters pf. A.	91	88¼	90¾	+ 1	4,825
85⅝	Dec. 6	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B..	85¼	84	85¼	+ ⅝	600
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	..	..	150	.. ..	....
110⅝	Nov. 5	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.....	..	..	100	.. ..	....
74½	Oct. 19	24⅛	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	63	60⅝	62	+ ½	4,033
119⅞	Nov. 5	99¼	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining.	116¼	115⅝	115⅝	.. ..	3,300
119½	Nov. 30	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	118½	118	118	— ⅝	300
64	Dec. 22	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable...	64	64	64	.. ..	100
130¼	Nov. 4	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	129⅝	128¼	128⅞	+ ⅛	6,900
252½	Apr. 22	195½	Dec. 21	Am. Tobacco	208	195½	205	+ ½	13,285
111	Nov. 23	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new...	..	..	108¼	.. ..	....
57½	Oct. 20	15⅜	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	47½	47½	47½	— ½	200
99½	Nov. 15	95⅞	Dec. 23	Am. Wool. pf. tr. r..	..	47½	47½	— ½	1,300
100	Oct. 4	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.....	..	..	97⅜	.. ..	....
99½	Nov. 15	96	Oct. 22	Am. Wool. pf. tr. r..	96	95⅜	95⅜	— 2⅜	200
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf..	14⅝	13½	14⅝	+ 1⅝	900
71½	Dec. 24	68¾	Dec. 23	Am. Z., L. & Smelt.‡	71½	68¾	71	.. ..	15,500
91⅜	Nov. 17	49½	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper†..	80¾	85⅝	80	+ 3½	111,900
14	Oct. 27	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization..	..	..	9	.. ..	....
68¼	Nov. 22	55	Nov. 29	Associated Oil	64¾	63	63	— ⅜	2,400
111½	Nov. 24	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F....	107¼	103¼	107¼	+ 1¼	10,350
102¾	Nov. 26	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101⅞	101½	101⅞	.. ..	1,500
116	Nov. 1	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line.	113⅞	113	113⅞	— ⅛	300
154½	Oct. 23	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO...	119⅝	115½	118¼	+ 2⅝	61,820
115	Oct. 29	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf....	..	..	108¼	.. ..	....
85⅞	Nov. 4	63¾	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio...	94⅜	92¾	94¼	+ 1⅞	17,020
79¾	Nov. 27	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	77½	77⅛	77⅝	+ ¼	925
4½	Dec. 9	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining†..	3⅞	3⅝	3½	.. ..	11,083
600	Oct. 22	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	474	460	471	— 3	900
184	Oct. 22	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf..	..	..	150	.. ..	....
42½	Aug. 17	40	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	.. ..	....
80	Aug. 16	80	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries pf..	..	..	80	.. ..	....
33	Apr. 21	33¼	Aug. 13	Brooklyn Rap. Tr...	33¼	31½	31½	— ⅝	1,800
138⅝	Oct. 14	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas.	133	133	133	.. ..	385
50	Dec. 7	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	..	..	48	.. ..	....
99	Dec. 3	64	Aug. 9	Brown Shoe pf.....	95	95	95	.. ..	200
14⅜	Dec. 7	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term....	11⅞	11	11⅞	+ ⅝	400
80	July 20	80	July 20	Buff., R. & Pitts...	92½	92½	92½	.. ..	2
*109⅞	Dec. 2	*109⅞	Dec. 2	Buff., Roch. & P. pf	..	..	*100⅞	.. ..	....
94½	Oct. 19	79½	Dec. 10	Burns Brothers	88½	83¾	88¼	+ 2¾	1,750
108	Oct. 18	108	Oct. 18	Burns Bros. pf.....	..	..	108	.. ..	....
36¼	Oct. 27	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	31	31	31	— ½	100
79⅞	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior....	70⅝	65¼	69¾	+ 5⅛	19,100
32⅝	Dec. 22	8	July 26	CAL. PETROLEUM	32⅝	30¾	31⅝	+ 1¼	29,500
62	Dec. 22	30	July 23	Cal. Petroleum pf....	62	59¾	60¾	+ 1¼	9,600
54	Sep. 29	54	Sep. 29	Canada Southern...	59	59	59	.. ..	10
194	Nov. 1	128	July 3	Canadian Pacific....	181¼	179	180⅜	+ ⅝	7,300
90¼	Nov. 10	74½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf..	..	..	83½	.. ..	....
61¼	Nov. 1	32⅜	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co....	53⅜	52½	53¼	.. ..	4,100
110½	Nov. 18	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leather Co. pf	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ¼	100
325	Jan. 22	275	July 28	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	275	.. ..	....
*144	Dec. 23	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel...	144	141	141	.. ..	40
94⅝	Nov. 19	35⅜	July 7	Chesapeake & Ohio..	63¼	61⅜	62½	+ ½	7,600
15¼	Aug. 25	8	Aug. 25	Chicago & Alton....	..	..	10	.. ..	....
22¼	Nov. 18	11¼	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf..	..	..	20	.. ..	....
17½	Nov. 3	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	15¼	14⅞	15¼	— ⅝	1,000
41½	Nov. 3	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West. pf...	39¼	38⅝	39	— ¼	2,300
98¼	Apr. 19	77⅝	July 26	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	94⅜	93	94⅜	+ 1⅝	5,500
133½	Nov. 30	120⅞	Sep. 2	Chi. M. & St. P. pf..	132¾	131¼	132¾	+ ⅝	735
135¼	Nov. 16	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest...	131¼	130	131	.. ..	1,500
174	Dec. 8	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.	..	..	174	.. ..	....
39	Apr. 10	10½	July 28	Chi., R. I. & Pac...	17	15⅝	16⅞	+ ⅝	19,600
123	Nov. 11	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	120	120	120	.. ..	233
135	Dec. 8	124	Sep. 17	C., St.P., M. & O. pf.	..	..	135	.. ..	....
28⅝	Nov. 24	23⅜	Dec. 13	Chile Copper†	24⅜	23⅜	24¼	+ ⅛	11,800
57⅜	Nov. 17	32¾	Jan.	Chino Copper†††	55½	52⅜	54½	+ 1⅞	27,717
52	Oct. 22	25⅛	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L..	40¼	38⅝	40¼	+ ⅝	700
77	Oct. 20	53½	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	76	76	76	— 1	....
79¼	Dec. 1	78½	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh†	..	..	79¼	.. ..	....
*45½	Dec. 16	*45½	Dec. 16	Clev. & P. special...	..	..	*45½	.. ..	....
79½	Oct. 20	60	Aug. 17	Cluett, Pea. & Co....	74	74	74	+ ½	200
110⅝	Oct. 23	93	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	103¾	.. ..	....
86⅛	Dec. 9	21⅜	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I...	83½	80⅜	82⅝	+ 1⅛	19,450
38⅝	Nov. 3	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern.....	35	34	34	— 1	200
60	Nov. 18	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf....	55	55	55	.. ..	10
53	Nov. 9	35	Sep.	Col. & So. 2d pf....	..	..	50	.. ..	....
49⅜	Dec. 17	41½	Nov. 23	Computing Tab. Rec	48½	48⅛	48½	+ ½	400
115⅛	Dec. 4	41½	Nov. 13	Con. G., E. L. & P.,Bal	..	..	115	.. ..	....
150¼	Oct. 15	113⅜	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas....	146	144⅜	145¼	— ¼	6,800
127	Oct. 5	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	..	..	84½	.. ..	....
109¼	Dec. 10	88½	Jan. 4	Continental Can pf.	107	107	107	.. ..	100
21¼	Oct. 25	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref..	20½	19	19⅝	+ ⅝	24,800
92¼	Dec. 23	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	92¼	91	91⅞	+ 1¼	1,700
49	May 7	39	Sep. 28	Crex Carpet	..	..	41	.. ..	....
27½	Nov. 8	27½	Nov. 8	Cripple Creek Cent..	..	..	27½	.. ..	....
109⅞	Sep. 29	18¾	May 10	Crucible Steel	74⅜	72½	73½	+ ⅝	13,100
112¾	Sep. 29	8⅝	May 10	Crucible Steel pf....	111½	111	111	+ ¾	700
177	Dec. 1	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar...	158	151¼	157	+ 3	1,100
110	Sep. 14	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	..	..	101½	.. ..	....
99	Sep. 17	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf..	96	93⅞	96	.. ..	400
154½	Nov. 4	138½	Aug. 31	Delaware & Hudson	153	150¼	153	+ 1½	2,100
238	Nov. 23	199⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.	225	220	220	— 3	600
16½	Nov. 16	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande...	14	14	14	— ½	100
20⅜	Nov. 17	6¾	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio Gr. pf....	27½	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛	300
133	Nov. 1	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	..	..	133	.. ..	....
*70	July 23	*70	July 23	Det. & Mackinac....	..	..	*70	.. ..	....
70	Nov. 6	52¼	Apr. 27	Detroit United Ry..	..	..	70	.. ..	....
122	Nov. 30	103	Dec. 17	Diamond Match	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ¼	100
50½	Oct. 22	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities.	49½	47½	48½	+ ⅝	49,900
30¼	Dec. 6	16	June 25	Dome Mines††	29½	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛	4,900
8¼	Nov. 4	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & Atl....	7½	7¼	7¼	+ 1⅛	200
15¼	Nov. 4	5	July 20	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	13	13	13	.. ..	100
100	Sep. 8	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf..	..	..	100	.. ..	....
*605	Aug. 27	*605	Aug. 27	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	.. ..	....
78⅜	Sep. 25	63	Nov. 20	Elec. Storage Bat...	64⅞	64½	64⅜	+ ⅜	700
45⅜	Nov. 19	19⅞	Feb. 24	Erie	42⅞	41¼	42⅜	+ ⅝	57,510
59⅞	Nov. 3	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.....	56⅞	55⅝	56¼	+ ⅛	5,400
52½	Nov. 18	27	Feb. 23	Erie 2d pf.....	50⅝	50¼	50⅝	+ ⅛	100
*62½	Dec. 2	*62½	Dec. 2	Erie & Pittsburgh..	..	..	*62½	.. ..	....
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM...	..	..	32	.. ..	....
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	53⅜	52	52½	+ ½	3,450
860	Oct. 8	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL..	..	..	328½	.. ..	....
116	Dec. 10	106	Mar. 3	General Chemical pf	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	.. ..	20
185½	Oct. 4	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	175½	173	173⅛	+ ⅝	5,900
558	Dec. 10	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	510	450	485	— 15	4,725
136	Dec. 9	90⅜	Jan. 4	General Motors pf..	125	116	118	— 2	8,610
80¼	Oct. 14	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	74¼	72¼	74¼	+ 1¼	16,500
114½	Oct. 27	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich(B.F.)Co.pf.	113½	111¾	112¾	+ ½	600
91	June 7	91	June 7	Gt. Consoli. Consoi.	80	80	80	— 4⅜	100
128⅜	Nov. 5	112⅜	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf...	126¼	125½	126¼	+ 1	3,700
54	Oct. 22	25¼	Jan. 7	Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop	49½	48	48⅜	+ 1	17,030
52¼	Dec. 24	37	Oct. 22	Greene-Cananea	52¼	46	51⅜	+ 5⅝	18,850
80⅜	Dec. 24	45½	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n†	80⅜	77¾	80¼	+ 3	40,748
88¼	Nov. 30	80	May 15	HAV. EL.RY.,L.&P.	..	..	88¼	.. ..	....
101	Sep. 28	95	Apr. 29	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	99½	.. ..	....
185	Dec. 1	165	Nov. 29	Helme (G. W.).....	..	..	185	.. ..	....
114½	Nov. 30	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf....	..	..	112½	.. ..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	.. ..	....
124	Dec. 9	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining..	125	125	125	.. ..	25
113	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT...	108	107	108	.. ..	1,200
*200	Dec. 9	*200	Dec. 9	Ingersoll Rand	..	..	*200	.. ..	....
47½	Oct. 7	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	45¾	44⅝	45¼	+ ⅛	51,800
25	Nov. 4	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛	300
85	Nov. 8	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	..	..	82	.. ..	....
23½	Nov. 8	18⅞	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n...	22	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛	5,000
82	Nov. 5	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf..	78¼	77⅝	78¼	+ ¾	2,600
2⅜	Nov. 1	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural....	23	23	23	.. ..	100
67⅝	Nov. 1	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	59	57⅝	58	.. ..	1,000
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J.....	112½	110½	111	+ ¼	2,700
120	Nov. 4	109¾	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	..	..	117½	.. ..	....
85	Dec. 9	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.....	80	80	80	— 8	300
114	Jan. 18	100½	July 10	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	108	.. ..	....
19	Dec. 23	18	Dec. 24	Int. M. M. cf. of dp.	19	18	18	.. ..	6,800
77½	Dec. 15	55¼	Nov. 11	Int. M. M. pf., cf.dp.	75⅝	71⅝	73⅜	+ 1⅝	110,950
223¼	Oct. 5	179⅝	Dec. 3	Int. Nickel	198	190	196	— 1½	4,193
110	Oct. 5	105½	Oct. 19	Int. Nickel pf.....	109	109	109	.. ..	10
12⅜	Dec. 20	8	Jan. 6	International Paper.	12¾	12	12¾	+ ⅞	7,500
50¾	Dec. 24	33	Jan. 3	Internat. Paper pf..	50¾	47¾	49¾	+ 2	11,150
10	Feb. 16	9	Feb. 4	Iowa Central pf.....	..	..	6⅝	.. ..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.....	..	..	18	.. ..	....
68½	May 5	61	Oct. 23	K. C., FT.S. & M.pf.	67	67	67	— 1	100
35½	Nov. 1	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern.	31⅞	30⅜	31⅜	+ ⅞	3,200
65½	Nov. 5	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City Co. pf.	63⅜	62¾	63⅜	+ ⅛	300
88	Apr. 26	76	Aug. 24	Kayser (Julius) & Co	82¾	82¾	82¾	— 2½	100
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	100	.. ..	....
6	Nov. 4	4	Nov. 18	Keokuk & Des M....	..	..	4½	.. ..	....
128½	Oct. 26	122⅜	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	..	..	128	.. ..	....
260	Dec. 16	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co...	..	..	260	.. ..	....
112	Sep. 15	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	..	..	112	.. ..	....
94⅜	Sep. 29	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	82⅜	80½	81	.. ..	5,200
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	..	..	102½	.. ..	....
15¼	Dec. 23	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West..	15¼	13	15	+ 1	2,300
38	Dec. 23	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf..	38	34	38	+ 4	1,500
83⅜	Nov. 19	54⅜	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†	82¼	81¼	81¼	+ 1⅜	4,200
260	Dec. 8	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers....	251	251	251	— 1	100
120	Dec. 8	113⅜	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	— 1½	100
27⅝	Sep. 20	15	Jan. 11	Long Island†	..	..	22	.. ..	....
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	24	23	24	— 1½	200
105¼	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	96½	96⅛	96⅛	— 2⅝	200
67	Oct. 18	55	Feb. 22	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	65	55	60	— 4⅞	800
169½	Nov. 15	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co....	..	..	184⅞	.. ..	....
118	Jan. 19	112	Sep. 14	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	..	..	115½	.. ..	....
130¼	Oct. 29	103½	July 8	Louis. & Nash.....	120½	128½	129½	+ 2½	400
84	Nov. 4	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	..	..	80	.. ..	....
69¾	Jan. 19	64⅜	Oct. 28	Mackay Cos. pf.....	..	..	66⅝	.. ..	....
5	Dec. 13	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach...	..	..	4	.. ..	....
132	Nov. 15	125	June 25	Manhattan Bl. gtd...	..	..	131	.. ..	....
60¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	65½	64⅝	65½	+ 4½	400
108	Nov. 9	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf..	..	..	107½	.. ..	....
92	Oct. 26	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors....	76½	74¼	76½	+ 1	13,500
103	Oct. 26	43¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf..	102½	101	102½	+ 1½	6,100
68½	Oct. 26	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf..	58¾	55	55½	+ ¼	3,500
68¼	Dec. 6	35	July 12	May Dept. Stores....	62½	61⅛	62	— 1	800
106½	Dec. 6	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf..	..	..	106	.. ..	....
106⅞	Dec. 23	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum..	106⅞	97⅛	105½	+ 9¼	168,900
97⅜	Dec. 24	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf..	97⅜	95	97	+ 2	1,600
35⅝	Oct. 30	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper††† ...	35	33½	34½	+ 1½	13,950
*110	Oct. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central...	..	..	*110	.. ..	....
19⅜	Feb. 15	8	Sep. 15	Minn. & St. Louis..	16	14⅜	15⅜	+ ¼	2,250
49	Feb. 15	24	Sep. 15	Minn. St. L. pf....	34½	34½	34½	+ ¼	250
126⅛	Nov. 1	106	Jan. 4	M., St.

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WHEAT MARKET LEAPS.

Bulls Seize Control and Run Prices Up Rapidly.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—A sensational wheat market exists and the public here and foreign interests are buying liberally. Prices have advanced 14 to 15 cents in two weeks. At the close on Friday they were the highest of the season, being 5⅜ cents above last year's for the December option, 3¼ cents for the May option, and ¼ cent on July. The market is a war affair, with buying the strongest of the season. Prices cut no figure, and are not expected to do so for several weeks. Some of the big traders say that when the buying force has discounted all bullish conditions there will be a disastrous break.

THE CURB MARKET.

Week Ended Dec. 24.

	Industr's.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds
Monday	81,065	21,000	171,817	$115,000
Tuesday	78,202	34,603	193,810	97,000
Wed'day	89,620	15,950	215,070	263,500
Thursday	78,700	13,375	299,890	604,000
Friday	75,187	5,738	205,570	430,000
Saturday	Holiday.			
Total	402,924	93,372	1,053,137	$1,599,500

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5,150	Ajax Rubber	6⅜	69	69¼	+ ¼
250	Am.-Brit.Mfg.	21	21	21	
2,850	Am. I. Corp., w.i., 10% pd.	16½	12	16¼	+ ¼
1,325	Am. Zinc	69	66¼	69	+ 2
2,600	At., G. & W. I. S. S.	32½	30⅜	30⅜	− ¼
1,700	At., G. & W. I. S. pf.	47	45	46	+ 1
30	*Bankers' D. Corp.	2⅞	5	85	+ ¼
1,635	*Can. C. & F.	92	85	85	− 8
1,775	*Can.C.&F.pf.	107	102	103	− 3
72	Carbon Steel pf.	71	65	65	− ¼
15,000	Cent. Nat. Gas Corp.	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
1,750	*Car. Lt. & P.	6⅞	6½	6¾	+ ¼
19,025	*Chev. Mot.Co.	140	122	127	− 10
20	*Dom. Steel	47	47	47	..
947	Driggs-Seaby	145	140	145	..
5,485	Driggs-Seaby rights	30	25	28½	..
3,605	Emerson Pho.	15½	13	14	− ¼
800	Fed. Dye & Chem., w. i.	46¼	45½	46	− 1
100	Hall Signal pf	40	40	40	− 1
335	*Hall Signal	25	22	22	− 1
1,340	Hartman Corp.	77½	53	57½	..
4,572	Has. Bank Car	59½	20½	20½	..
220	*Hendee Mfg.	30	28½	28½	..
244	*Hop. & Allen Arms	58	50	57	+ 2
2,700	Int. Con. Rub.	13½	12	13½	..
220	*Int.ArmaFuse Co.	29¼	28½	28½	− 2½
33,000	*Int. Mer. M., pf.	18¾	16½	18¾	+ 2½
23,300	*Int. Mer. M., pf.	75¾	71½	74¼	+ 2
19,910	Int. Rubber	17¼	13	17	..
8,500	*Int. Nickel, new	50⅝	49¼	49⅝	− 1
200	Jewel Tea, w.i.	64	63½	63½	..
916	Jewel Tea pf., w. i.	99¼	99¼	99½	..
38,520	Kaulb. pf.	11⅞	10¼	11	+ ¼
2,280	*Key. Ord.	73	72½	72½	− 3
300	K. S. T. w. i.	20	20	20	− ¼
68	Kelly-Spr. Tire	14	13¼	13¼	+ 1
300	Lake Tor. Bl.	14	14	14	− ¼
5,250	Lee Tire	50¼	49¼	49½	− ¼
4,750	Man. Transit.	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	..
2,000	Marc. of Am.	3¾	3¾	3⅝	− ⅛
7,610	*Maxim Mun.	14¾	13¼	14	+ ⅝
62,600	*Maxim Steel	77¾	77¼	77¾	+ 5⅝
300	*Midvale Steel	101¾	101¼	101¼	− ⅛
12,100	*Nevins Elec.	35	35	35¼	− ¼
5,100	P. P. & M. C.	39½	38	38⅝	..
600	F. M. O. & C. Co., w. i.	61	60⅝	60⅝	+ ⅛
8,695	*P. Co. & M.	145	114½	141	+27
3,950	C. of R. & H.	5⅝	5	5½	+ ⅛
3,225	Reo Motor	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	− ⅛
3,275	*St. Joseph	17	15	16	− 1
6,300	S. S. & R. Ltd.	68⅞	65	44⅝	− ⅛
300	S. S. & R. pf.	45¼	44	32	..
15,500	Sc. B., v. t. c.	35	32	32	..
1,100	*Tob. Prod.	3½	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
8,600	T. F., v. t. c.	6¾	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
6,600	Un. Fruit R.	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
8,300	Un. Profit S.	1½	1⅛	1⅛	..
3,890	*U. S. L. & H. Corp., w. i.	4	3½	3½	− ¼
1,690	*U. S. L. & H. C. pf.	5	4¾	4¾	− ¼
18,800	W. M. Co., w. i.	53⅞	52½	53	+ ½
300	Virginia Ry.	23¼	23	23¼	− ⅜
4,800	World Film.	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

20	Buckeye P. L.	130	130	..
2	Chesbrough M.	730	730	..
8	Continental	275	275	..
10	Galena S. Oil	168	168	− 1
96	Illinois P. L.	186	180	+ 1
369	Ohio Oil	187	185	+ ½
740	Penn.-Mex.	71	70	+ ½
664	Prairie O.& G.	442	430	+ 6
505	Prairie P. L.	243	229	+ 6
4	South. P. L.	238	236	+ 3
134	So. Penn. Oil	385	375	+ 3
5	S. W. P. L.	135	135	− 12
825	S. Oil of Cal.	395	380	..
55	S. Oil of Ind.	550	543	− 3
374	S. Oil of N. Y.	235	230	+ 1
301	S. Oil of N. Y.	235	231	..
2	Swan & Finch.	130	130	..
25	Union T. L.	88½	88	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

11,900	*Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	13	12	12⅛ − ⅝
2,100	Chalmers	5⅝	7¼	7¼ + 1
23,400	*Houston Oil	24½	13	13 − 1⅛
2,150	*Inter. Petrol.	13¼	22½	22½ + 1½
7,800	Met. Petrol.	59	57	58 − ⅜
140	*Midwest Ref.	59	8	8⅝ + ⅜
28,500	Nipissing O. & R.	9⅛	8	8 + ⅛
8,400	Sulpulpa O. & R. Ref. pf.	9	7¾	8 + ⅛
2,400	*Ventura Con. Oil	12⅛	11	11 − 1
7,000	*Victoria Oil	2⅝	2½	2⅝ − ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

29,000	*†Alta Cons.	15	13½	15 + 1
15,900	*†Atlanta	22	21	22 + 2
1,900	Amer. Com.	8	7½	7½ + ½
3,300	Big Ledge	1⅞	1¼	1¼ + ⅛
4,000	*†Bovel Co.	39	17	39 + 3
46,200	*†Booth Copper	17¼	16	17 + 1
6,800	Braden Butte C. & Z.	6⅝	6	6½ + ¼
850	Butte & N. Y.	3¾	3	3¼ + ¼
8,900	Caledonia	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝ − ⅛
1,050	*Calaveras Cop.	2¼	2	2 − ⅛
8,500	*Canadian Cop.	7	5½	6 − 1
17,900	†Cashboy	37¾	35	37¾ + ¾
5,310	Cerro de Pasco Copper	38½	36½	37¼ + ¼
3,100	*†Comstock T.	10	1¾	1¾ − ⅛
11,900	Con. Ariz. S.	2¼	2	2 − ⅛
2,300	Con. Coper M.	17⅝	17	17 − 3
5,900	Con. New-U.	17⅛	16	16 − ⅛
24,000	*†Emma Cop.	19	19	19 + 2⅛
48,400	Fed. Min. Co. pf.	20	17	19 + 2
66,700	First Nat.	9	5⅞	6 + ⅛
8,650	Goldfield Con.	1⅝	1½	1⅝ + ⅛
20,700	Gold Merger	17	14½	16 + ½
1,835	Hecla Mining	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝ + ⅛
41,690	Howe Sound	23	20	20 + 2
13,200	Internat. Mines	1¾	1⅝	1⅝ + ⅛
1,940	*Iron Blos'm	1⅛	98	1⅛ + ⅛
3,850	*Jim Butler	1¾	1⅝	1⅝ + ⅛
23,300	Jumbo Ext.	53⅝	50	52⅝ + 2
12,900	Kennet't Cop.	20	18½	20 + 1½
15,200	*Kewanas	4½	4	4½ − ⅛
200	Kerr Lake	⅝	⅝	⅝ + ⅛
2,225	La Rose	1¼	1⅛	1⅛ + ⅛
5,290	Majestic Mines	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝ + ⅛
3,500	Magma Cop.	15⅝	3¾	3¾ + ⅛
7,420	Mason Valley	3¾	3⅜	3⅜ + ⅛
2,000	*March Min.	3⅜	50	3⅝ + ⅛
15,800	McKinley-Dar.	60	3⅜	3⅜ + ⅛
14,000	Mines of Am.	4	3⅝	3⅝ + ⅛
71,000	*Mont. Con.	29½	26	27 − 1
1,425	*N. Zinc & L.	37⅝	19	19 − ½
200	*N. Hills	5⅞	5¾	5⅞ − ⅛
7,427	N. Utah Bing.	5⅞	4⅝	4⅝ − ⅛
800	N. Butte Dev.	8	7⅝	7⅝ + ⅛
5,310	Nip. M. Co.	6½	6	6⅛ + ⅛
9,800	Oro	3⅝	3½	3⅝ + ⅛
33,000	Peterson Lake	39	32	36 + 1
5,800	*Ray Her. M.	35	33	35 + ½
6,000	*Rex. C. M.	74	69	72 + 2
20,000	*Roch. Mines	21	18	20 + 1
63,000	Roch. Toy	6¾	6¼	6¾ − ⅜
2,050	*Sand. Ken.	8	3⅝	3⅝ − ⅛
8,100	*Santa Fe M.	3⅞	45	46 − 2
19,200	Sev. Tr. Co'n.	48	45	47 − ½
8,100	St. Sil.-Lead	7½	7	7 − ⅛
7,400	Silver Pick	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞ − ⅛
10,100	Stewart	59	58	59 − 1
34,700	*Success M.	34	31	32 − 1
15,700	Super. M. C.	3¼	61	61 − 2
2,000	*†Temisk.	61	3⅞	4⅝ + ⅛
3,310	*Tono. Belm.	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛ + ⅛
7,215	Tonopah Ext.	1⅝	98	1⅝ ..
6,500	Ton. Jim B.	52	52	53 ..
800	Tonopah M.	5⅞	7	7 + ⅛
1,100	Tonopah M.	6¼	5¾	5⅝ ..
3,300	United Verde	17	14½	15 + 1
16,000	U.S. Con. M.	82	72	81 + 8
6,750	†West E. Con.	2	1¾	2 − 1
10,700	†West E. Ext.	2	1¾	2 ..
1,250	White K. pf.	16	15	16 ..
5,800	Yankee G. M. BONDS.	2		
$1,283,000	*Balt. & O. new 5s., 100⅝	100⅜	100½	+ ⅛
83,000	C.de P.C.de.129	208	126	+ 13½
236,000	Kern C. 6s., 22†	101	101	
1,000	N.Y.C. 4½s.101			

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

New Counsel for Boston & Albany.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—George H. Fernald, Jr., of Newton, will become head of the legal department of the Boston & Albany Railroad on Jan. 1. Woodward Hudson, who has resigned to become a Vice President of the Boston & Maine, will succeed him.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of stockholders of A. PEUCH'T, INC., will be held at the office of the company, 129 Crosby Street, City of New York, January 3d, 1916, at one o'clock P. M., for the election of directors and transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

O. L. LUNDQUIST, Secretary.

New York, Dec. 4th, 1915.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for DIRECTORS of THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York, will be held at its banking house, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, December 11th, 1915.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC., will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 132 West 125th Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Jan. 11th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. T. KOCH, Secretary.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Dec. 24, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	10	22
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	70	73
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	87	92
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	..	Nov 1, 15	132	137
Do pf. ($40)	1,663,000	1½	..	Nov 1, 15	386	391
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½b	Q	Nov 1, 15	110	114
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	70	71½
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Oct 1, 15	84½	86½
Do 6% cu. pf.	3,119,800	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	40	43
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	⅝	Q	Oct 1, 15	72	75
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	.....	8¼	8¾
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	55	60
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	15	18
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	85	88
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '31	1,900,000	..	S	M. & N.	93	96
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	95
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 15	50	60
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	86	90
Au. & Syr.El. 1st rf. 5s, '42	1,460,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	931,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94½
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
Bir. R. L. & P.C. 4½s, '54	8,720,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	..
B't C.1st5s, '32	2,074,000	2½	S	F. & A.	..	..
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 15	85	90
Cal. El. G. pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	85	90
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	86½	87
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	12,000,000	1¼	Q	.....	107	107½
Capital T. 1st 5s, '43	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	93
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s, '43	3,464,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s, '53	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	42	45
Chas. Con.R. G. & E.($50)	2,604,400	2½	S	M. & S.	92	94
Do 5s, '99	1,769,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	102½
C.Ll. H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101¼	102
Cl.R.1st 5s, '31	5,415,000				25	30
Colo. Power 1st 7% pf.	11,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 15,15	98	100
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	425,000					
C.R. G. & E. pf.	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	94
Com. Pr., R. & L. 1st 5s, '51	831,600	1½	Q	Oct 1., 15	80	90
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24	18,000,000	1	Q	Nov 1, 15	60	61½
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 2, 15	85½	87½
Com. Power 1st 5s, '34	1,212,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G.E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	90	90½
C. T. of N. J. Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	72½	102
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	104
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	97
Dallas El. 1st 5s, '48	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	94	97
Dist. Pub. Co. East. P. & L. conv. 5s, '18	13,487,100	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 15	135	140
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '56	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	93½
El. Bd. D. pf.	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	100
El. B. & S. pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	75	85
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	80	85
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	91½	93
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	94
Ex. Spgs. G. & E. 6s, '32	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Fed. L. & T. Do pf.	4,750,000	..	..	Sep 1, 14	9	12
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s G. G. & E.1st 5s, 1932	2,500,000	1½	..	.....	42	47
G. W'n Pow. 1st 6s, '46	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	97½
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s, '31	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	102½
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s, tax ex	5,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
D. & N. F. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
I. St. El. Cor. 1st 6s, '27	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, rcts.	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	61	65
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st 5s, '25	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	98
J. C., 4s, '40	14,061,000	2	S	M. & S.	75	75¾
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
K. C. R. & L. Do pf	1,943,080	..	..	Mar 1, 11	25	27
Do 1st ref.5s	9,407,500	1¼	S	M. & N.	90	95
K. C. B. L.6s	10,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K. C. E.4s, '22	2,500,000	2	S	J. & J.	65	70
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	91	96
K.C. Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s, '13	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	99
K. G. & E. pf	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	100
L. R. Ry. & L. E. 1st 5s, '53	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	99½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	1,920,000	2½	S	A. O.	93½	98
Lincoln G. & Elec.	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	15	25
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s, '21	2,250,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s,	357,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96½
Mobile E. pf.	1,696,000	2½	Q	Nov 15,15	90	92½
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 15	88	91
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '26	1,438,500	1¾	S	J. & D.	85	90
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	75	78
Do con.5s, '58	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30,15	97	98
Do ref. 5s, '58	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	87
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	78½
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	85
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	80	85
N. O. L. & P. St. Power	4,585,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	55	60
Nor. Ohio Tr. & Lt. 5s, '36	2,400,000	3	S	Oct 15, 15	46	47
Do pf.	5,975,000	3	Q	Oct 15, 15	98½	101
N.T.Tr. 5s, '33	3,386,700	1¾	S	J. & J.	..	..
N. Y. West'rn LGM 4s, 2004	2,560,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80½	82
Okl. Ry. 5s, '41	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	88	91
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	2,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s, '28	9,619,600	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
Ont. Power 1st 5s, '43	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	74
Ot. Ry.5s, '33	10,000,000	1½	S	Dec 1, 15	90	98
Ozark P.& W	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	25	35
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s, '23	1,500,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Pontiac Light 5s, '27	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Port. (Ore.)R. 1st mg.5s, '30	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
P.G. El.5s, '32	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Pub. S. C.ref.	7,923,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104	104½
Rep. R. & L. pf.	20,047,770	3	S		21	23
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '34, tax ex.	6,200,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	71	73
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '28	5,191,400	..	..	.....	..	..
Rut. R. L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
St.Jo.(Mo)R., L. H. & P. 5s, '37	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
Sch. Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	83	88
Scran.E.5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Seattle L.Tg. 5s, '49	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	97
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	97½
So. Cal. Ed. Do pf.	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Do gen.5s, '39	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
S.W.P.& L.pf	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
So. Pwr.5s, '39	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Spfd. (O.) L. H.& P.5s, '29	4,525,500	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	92½	95
Stand. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	Q	Dec 15,15	$7½	$8½
Do pr. ($50)	11,784,950	..	..	.....	$30	$31
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	84
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s, '54	6,479,400	2½	S	J. & J.	85	88
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98½	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	101
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	10	11
Do pf.	10,250,000	..	..	.....	42	46
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s, '29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	93
Un. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	83½
U. L. & P. Cons. 5s, '32	6,899,368	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	46	49
Do 1st pf.	7,713,000	..	..	.....	73	75
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	89	90
Utah Sec.Cor.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 15	83	84½
Wash.R. & E. Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 15	81	83½
W.St.G. & E. 1st cn. 4s, '51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	30	40
Do pf.	3,503,000	..	Q	Oct 15, 15	85	90
Western Pwr 1st con.5s, '31	3,125,000	1¾	Q	.....	17	18½
Wheeling Tr. Do 6% cm. pf.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	64½	55
Wheeling Gs. Co.	7,040,000	..	..	.....	80	94
Wis. Ed'n Co	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	$38	$42
Do db. 6s, '24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

| SECURITIES. | Amount Outstanding. | Dividend Per C't. | Dividend Period | Dividend Date. | Quotation Dec. 24, 1915. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---

Buyer's Wants

10 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CLOAK AND SUIT jobber looking at Spring styles. 12th floor, 1,239 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. Call all week, 38 West 26th St., 3d floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring coats from $3.50 up. 27 West 24th St., 7th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies' Spring coats. Call with samples. 56 West 22d St., 5th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring line of children's, misses' and ladies' novelty coats. First floor, 56 East 11th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Quantity orders placed by large jobber on good Spring numbers. 2d floor, 8 West 30th St.

DRESSES.—Jobs desired for cash in highest grade ladies' and children's dresses and suits, plush and Winter coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard Street; Franklin 4343.

JOBS, WOOLENS, Dress Goods, Silks, Laces, Embroideries; also plants bought for cash. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Tel. Franklin 2950.

SILK REMNANTS WANTED from new fabrics, large and small remnants. Chas. W. Becker, Comm. Merchant, Amsterdam, New York.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring line. Bryn Mawr Cloak Co., 117 West 31st St.

TAFFETA AND MESSALINE wanted in colors, also stripes and Dresden effects, for petticoats. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

TAFFETAS wanted for spot cash, in all shades. Theodore Wolfert, 37 W. 28th St.

WAISTS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of $16.50 lingerie, also $18 silks; call after 5 P. M., Room (1,004), 45 West 34th.

WEARING APPAREL.—Cash paid for jobs of ladies' and children's wearing apparel, general merchandise. Gruber, 455 B'way. Tel Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS AND SUITS for January sales; closing out at very low prices. Wadler, 54 East 8th St., city.

DRESSES.—100 serge and silk tailored dresses to close out. S. Shulder Co., inc., 138 West 17th St.

WHITE COTTON TRACING CLOTH, sized, about 35 in. and 37 in. wide and about 5 to 7 yds. long; about 100,000 yds. for sale in remnants; also absorbent cotton, about 8 to 10 tons. Samples at office Truman G. Holl, 48 Leonard St., New York City. 'Phone Franklin 135. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, Amsterdam, New York.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—To represent the largest $9 waist and middy house in the United States in the following States: North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas; sold at least $100,000 in the last year; few of the very largest cities are excluded in this territory; line can be handled on strictly commission basis only. Address Box C 325 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—One of the best house dress houses in New York City is in need of two representatives, one for the coast and one for the South; only men with a large following need apply; salary or commission. Address C 326 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN would like to connect with manufacture fancy linens, art goods; large following with buyers in and around New York; best references furnished. R 60 Times.

Two Magazines at Price of One.

The Annalist, a weekly review of the financial world, $4.00 a year, and the Review of Reviews, a monthly summary of the world's happenings, $3.00 a year, mailed to any address in the United States for $4.00 a year. The Review of Reviews Company, 30 Irving Place, New York.—Advt.

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SILK BUYER
LACE BUYER
DRESS & WAIST MANUFACTURERS

Georgette Crepe—one thousand pieces—immediate delivery—hard twist, standard quality, perfect dye. The most desirable and scarcest article in the silk business today. Full color line at $1.05, $1.10, $1.15, $1.20 regular.

SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO.,
No. 114 East 23rd Street, N. Y. City.

Auctioneers

whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BROW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1235.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2248.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 27 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'n 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, Tel. 2950 Franklin, Buys All Kinds Stocks and Plants.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel. Frank. 1786.

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for clothing, suits, and miscel. mdse.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 B'way.

Eastern Mdse. Co., 456 Broadway, Auctioneers and commission merchants.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

William Livingston, Auct., 10 Greene St., 2060 Spring. Cash buyers, high-grade mdse.

GROSS, FRANZBLAU & CO., 27 Greene St., pays cash for all kinds of merchandise, machinery and fixtures. Tel. 886 Spring.

L. L. Firuski, Actr., 70 Bowery, specialists in selling diamonds, watches, jewelry. Est. 40 yrs.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,862 B'way.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4348.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 383-341 Fourth Av., at 25th St.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL

Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1915

AT 10:30 A. M. AT

126-129 FIFTH AVENUE

the fixtures belonging to the Royal Jewelry Mfg. Co., Consisting of

Jewelers' Trunks, Telescopes, Jewelry Pads, Cards, Trays, about 1,500 Stock Boxes, Flat Top Desks, Showcases, Jewelry Cases, Rugs, Oak Showroom and Office Fixtures, Partitions, etc. Also a small stock of JEWELRY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, dry goods, hosiery, underwear, gloves, millinery, notions and fancy goods. Magnificent fixtures. Ben. Harrison, by J. Falkenberg, Auctioneer, sells Thursday, Dec. 30, 1915, 10:30 A. M., 1884 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y., entire stock and fixtures of Mrs. Mary Smith, deceased, to be sold in one or more lots.

JOHN SMITH, Administrator.

Chas. J. Katzenstein, Atty., 220 B'way, N.Y.C. Auct'r's Office, 1436 3rd Av. Phone 4883 Lenox.

MERCHANDISE.

BURLING & DOLE, 7-11 Greene St., N. Y.—Woolens, Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Cottons; sales Tuesdays and Fridays. Tel. Spring 3044.

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594 & 596 Broadway

44x200 ft.; center hat and shirt trade; 100% sprinkler system

E. S. Willard & Co

Phone 5989 Hanover 52 William St

Full commission to brokers

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Marks Sons; Chas. Marks, cloaks, suits, waists; Flanders.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Featley, house furn. goods, hardware; F. E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; Miss M. Campbell, laces, dress trimmings; 200 5th Av.; Holland House.

BOISE, Idaho—C. C. Anderson Co.; C. C. Anderson, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.

CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper & Co.; S. Solomon, mdse. mgr.; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Ladies Apparel House; S. L. Platt, silk shirt waists; McAlpin.

CHICAGO—J. Salk, clothing, furn. goods; Grand.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—David Rothschild & Co.; D. Rothschild, cloaks, suits; 43 Leonard.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—M. J. Federman, jobs, suits, coats, dresses, waists; 72 Madison Av.

DES MOINES—Carley's; W. Carley, jobs coats, waists, dresses, furs; 15 E. 26th.

DETROIT—Goldberg Bros.; J. A. Siegel, fancy goods, hosiery, ribbons, laces; 224 4th Av.

FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. E. Bannister, carpets; 75 Spring.

FINDLAY, Ohio—C. D. Levy, jobs flannel gowns, dressing sacques; 72 Madison Av.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Fox & Co.; S. H. Fish, millinery, 853 4th Av.

HOUSTON—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; E. H. Hahlo, cloaks, suits, waists; 148 W. 23d; McAlpin.

JOHNSTOWN—M. Nathan & Bro.; Mr. Smith, jobs, suits, coats, dresses, waists; 72 Madison Av.

MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; T. O. Crutchfield, lineus; 22 E. 17th; Park Av.

MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld, Phillipson Co.; J. Gullach, jobs men's, boys' overcoats; 31 Union Sq.

MILWAUKEE—Landauer & Co.; F. D. Goldstone, laces, hosiery, gloves; 58 Worth.

MINNEAPOLIS—Greenberg, Locher & Co.; B. J. Locher, knitted skating shirts, notions, drug sundries; St. Patrick, Easter novelties; McAlpin.

MONTREAL—J. A. Ogelvy & Sons; P. Saks, pictures, frames; McAlpin.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Shemberg & Weisberg; M. Shapiro, jobs fur-trimmed suits; 33 W. 34th.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; R. J. Sutliff, carpets, rugs, linoleums; 116 W. 32d.

PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 B'way.

SEATTLE—Staadecker & Co.; V. Staadecker, millinery; 656 Bwy.

TRENTON—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancie's; 621 B'way.

TROY—S. Nathan, jobs, suits, coats, dresses, waists; 72 Madison Av.

UTICA—F. W. Sessions Millinery Co.; J. V. Clement, silks, laces, millinery, flowers, feathers; 320 5th Av.

WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; D. H. Resen, men's clothing, trunks, bags; 15 W. 20th.

WORCESTER—C. T. Sherer Co.; A. J. Viau, hosiery, underwear; Hermitage.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
12:20–315 Av. A.;	Anthony Rinaldo...	Slight
2:25–220 E. 12 St.;	Leopold Lipschitz	Slight
5:55–79 E. 100 St.;	Tony Wassick...	Slight
7:20–645 6 Av.;	Lamboth & Crowe...	Slight
7:40–463 W. 45 St.;	Frank Cavari....	Slight
9:40–12 E. 30 St.;	Andrew Zambrinski.	None
11:10–3,109 Willow Lane;	Anna Schneider	Slight
P.M.		
3:20–52 W. 115 St.;	Benj. Raymond..	Slight
3:45–1,354 1st Av.;	Abr. Rosalsky...	Slight
4:45–127 W. 67 St.;	Mrs. Bradley...	Slight
5:10–330 Madison St.;	A. Matlzman..	Slight
6:55–1,693 Madison Av.;	Lena Chetkin.	Slight
7:45–169 St. Nicholas Av.;	Mrs. Jas. Burg	Slight
7:50–66 Montgomery St.;	not given..	Slight
9:25–Grand Av., near Mosholu Av.,	(auto)	Not given
9:40–16 Greenwich St.;	Isaac Rosenoff	Slight
10:10–441 W. 31 St.;	Lofsky's Scenery Warehouse	Not given
11:10–870 E. 165 St.;	Louis Faber.....	Slight

ACCOUNTS FINANCED, Coleman & Co., 1133 Broadway. Telephone 9763 Farragut.

AFTERNOON DRESSES in meteors and taffetas, $10 up. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th St.

BANQUET and Dinner Favors. Paper Hats. For Christmas and New Year's. Selling Novelty Co., 12 E. 33d St.

BARGAIN Basement Specialties. Headquarters for Ladies, 10, 15, and 25c. goods. N. Y. Merchandise Co., 540 Broadway.

BELTS for Ladies, and Leather Bags—at Popular Prices. Blenenzucht Brothers, 109-111 Spring Street.

CASH immediately given for your outstanding accounts. Write, call or telephone Rector 8410.

LICHTENSTEIN BROTHERS, Commercial Bankers, 100 Broadway.

CREPE DE CHINE Waists. Specialists at $16.50 a doz. Kayanee Waist & Dress Co., 536-538 Broadway.

CURTAINS LACE AND NOVELTY. Popular prices. Eugene Neumaier & Co., 3 W. 18th St.

DRESSES POPULAR PRICED SERGE AND SILK. Great Values. Philip Mark & Co., 71 West 23d St.

DYESTUFFS SOLD, BOUGHT, EXCHANGED. N. Y. Aniline Exchange, Tel. Spring 1291. 117 Spring Street.

FURS, PELTRIES OF ALL KINDS AT JOS. STEINEL & BROS., 115 WEST 30TH STREET.

LOANS ONE MILLION DOLLARS to Loan at Lowest Rate of Interest. No Other Charges. **A. LAWRENCE** Est. Since 1880. 118 Third Ave. Phone 2391 Stuyvesant. Near 14th Street, N. Y.

MEN'S CLOTHING SPECIALTIES, SMOKING JACKETS, SKATING COATS for the Holiday Trade and **BATH ROBES** The House of Huehberger, 93 Fifth Avenue.

MEN'S SHOES IN STOCK, GOODYEAR WELTS, $2 to $2.60. L. B. Schindler Shoe Co., 99 Duane Street.

PETTICOATS FOR SPECIAL SALES. Cotton $2 to $8; Silks $10.50 to $27.00 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Greene St.

PILE FABRIC COATS—1,500 to Close Out for immediately delivery. Mirkin-Levitman, Inc., 26 West 17th Street.

SKATING SETS WE CAN SHIP TODAY THE **BRUSHED SCARFS AND CAPS** that you order today. ALBERTSON, BECKHARD & ALLEN, INC., 140 Fifth Av., New York.

SHOW CARDS, Hand-made, Printed and Lithographed. Salzer & Co., 100 Nassau Street.

SKIRTS $18 doz. to $5 each. Best Values, Best Styles. Gustave Baer, 510 6th Ave., (near 31st St.)

WAISTS AND MIDDIES ($9) **BLOOM & MILLMAN** 20 West 33d Street.

5c, 10c, & 25c GOODS. THE FIVE AND TEN CENT EXCHANGE. 10-12 West 20th Street.

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100% Sprinkler System

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges.

Robert P Beck,
Saul Renneck,
John D Ferrari,
Barnet Kanter,
Eugene Gordon,
Isaac J Cohen,
Sarah Backer,
Henry J Wollenkaupt,
Alfred L Smith,
John Richmond,
Desmond Calley,
Abraham Sepersky,
Morris Edelman,
Max Rapport,
R G Thomas & Son,
Leon Jaffess,
Philip Terry,
Liebenthal Bros,
P H & J J Reilly,
Atlantic Const Co,
Fashion Garment Co,
Frank Lugar.

Under objections:
Joseph Klein.
Herman J Dietz.
Benjamin Shapiro,
Hyman Garfinkel,
Joseph Roth Mfg Co,
Pellick & Pellick,
James D O'Brien,
Flintoff & Malat.

Adjourned cases:
Louis Hordes.
Samuel Goldman,
Augusta Greenspan,
Schuss & Petti,
Schnapp & Nass.

Motions:
Abraham Menzin,
Joseph S Lesser,
Pedagogical Pub Co,
Henry G Geissler,
Alex Singer & Bros,
Fuller's Express Co,
Braunstein & Hershkowitz,
Pincus Lesser,
Abraham S Weltfisch,
Nathan Spinell,
William O'Brien,
Holtji Shorrock & Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Maged<Kaufman, Pressure Lighting Co<Landers.
Sproessig<Sproessig.
Smith<Lyttle.
Robinson<Adams.
NY, NH & H RR<Purdy.
Evans<Col Motion P C
Hahn<Hahn.
Goldsmith<Doehtermann Van & Exp Co.
Dyer<Rhodes.
Re Weisbaum Bros, Inc. (Rehmond.)
Re Grand Chair Mfg Co. (Rosenberg.)
Re E B Halsey Co.
Re Fleck & Golob, (Scheinman.)
City R E Co<Bellemore Holding Co.
Mantel<Smithtown Co.
Reinhardt<Seamon.
Shubert Theatrical Co<Fine Arts Film Co.
Dorfman<Lewis.
Re Rosenberg Bros, (Morrison.)
NY Trust Co<Simon.
Un Assur Soc<Preston
Rothschild<Rothschild.
Heller<Gross & Co.
McKnight<McKnight.
Ginsberg<Spitzer.
Re Prickett.
Fajans<38 W 59 St Co
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Heller<Cross & Co.
Re Natl Dress & Costume House.
Sandusky<Schwartz.
Columbia Trust Co<Levy.
Waters<Rafferty.
Prog Con & Leas Co<Sayre.
Hudson Nav<Dailey.
Eberle<Eberle.
Dubinsky<Con Wafer.
Cooke<Bruno.
Gottlieb<Tannenbaum.
Schermerhorn<Heller.
Schwartz<Minsker Rty
Simons<Simons.
Galligan<O'Neill
Adam Co.
Chaletzsky<Bradley Cont Co.
Chazinsky<Belford.
Cohen<Stutchiner Y M Ben Assn.
Zerkiewitz<Ring.
Lounsbury<Dochtermann Van & E Co.
Dougherty<Cort Film Corp.
Driscoll<Hecht.
Fenning<Muller.
Philbin<Isaac.

PART II.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Recess.

PART IV.—Recess.

PART V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART V.—(November term continued)—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. November term held in Trial Term, Part XIV.—Case on—Vulcan Det. Co.<Assman et al. Adjourned until Dec. 28.

PART VI.—Adjourned until Jan. 10.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Recess.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts II., III., V., VI., VII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on—Cassel<CNY. No day calendar.

PART XV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on—Nelman<Keiser. Adjourned to Dec. 29.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:

Sarah W Gillender,
Annie Quinn,
Michael Duffy,
Simon Gottlieb,
Francisco S Dumois,
Joseph J Curley.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Mindlin<Altman.
Messer<Smith.
Meyers<Loebl.
Messer<Goldsmith.
Camp<59 St R E Co.
Wallace<McGrath.
Greenhouse<Schiff.
R E Lesan Adv Co<Perkins.
Margolies<Atlantic Fixture Co.
Pictorial Review Co<Oransky.
Wolhauer<Rubinger.
Weber<Int R T Co.
Pearsall<Spain.
Ratner<Sadowsky.
Raab<Nat Slavonic Soc'y.
McKee<Munroe.
Jordan<Allen.
Levine Bros<Gold.
Zafirides<Atheneos.
Lillenstern<Isaacs.
Roehler<Brauer.
Musella<Seaboard Trading Co.
DePeyster Rlty Co<Steele.
Meyers<Levor.
Tesler<Garfein.
Larson<Mohr.
Naughton Const Co<Kerfs.
Schwartz<Garcey.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—No day calendars.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Hirsch<Hirsch—Warren Leslie.

SUPREME COURT — Platzek, J. — Graves<Thom—Wm. W. Pettet.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Platzek, J. — Newark Trust Co.<Chas. Church—Edwin Greenbaum.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Jordan<Sturman.
Fleming<B H RR Co.
Quinn<same.
Zundel<Zundel.
Fleming<Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling.
Re 80th St (Kings County Trust Co).
Same (Herrman).
Steiner<Steiner.
Cubit<Johnson.
1st Nat Bk<Jenkins.
Creighton et al<same.
Hencken<Whitfield.
Land & Lien Co<Beilnert-Lawlor.
Re Kummer.
Goodwin-Gallagher S & G Co<Nassau S & G Co.
Sweeney<Miner.
Miller<Miller.
Woodman<Brennan.
Lawlor<Lawlor.
Barnet<Wurster Rlty.
Huber<De Esterre.
Shepherd<Ife.
Middle Village Co<Heinsch.
Tafel<Tafel (2).
Cunningham<Mulligan
McKenna<Troy.
Boate<Berg.
Boate et al<same.
Re Borelli.
McLaughlin<Gittens et al.
Fives<B H RR Co.
Segelken<B H RR Co.
Re Standard Meter.
Zickofsky, Isidor<Zickofsky, Celia.
Re Union St (Mc-Crossin).
Reiser<Edison El Ill. Street et al<Kistler.
Re West 42d St.
Fox<Taylor, Pres Am Ex Co.
Cooper<Bloom et al.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Rourke et al (2).
Vanduera<Barth et al.
Re Nager, Inc.
Hanks<Nausporters et al.
Lominsky et al<Buck et al.
Rudin<Hodman Rlty.
Mendolia<Vita<Recob (2).
Re Nostrand Av, Love<Carroll.
Steider<Fimpter.
Re Palmieri et al.
Klein<Bklyn Realty Sellers.
Regan<Rhind.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Joseph Wilson.
Mary Koeune,
Jessie Learey,
Annie J Brereton,
Mary T Meehan,
Alexander T Allvanter
Ellen McDonough.

Accounting of:
Anna Bock,
Anna C Smyth,
Antonio Romeo,
Chas Street,
Elizabeth Wetterer,
Jacob Richards.

Estates of:
Alva Belknap,
Clement Monsanto,
Jennie R Faith,
Gaetano Astarita,
Agnes Astarita,
Lizzie Kierchner,
John McClure.

Guardianship of:
Raymond O'Brien.

Transfer tax:
Joanna E Messinger,
Maurice Well,
John W Phillips.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Building.—Admiralty calendar.

Orvig et al<NY & Bermudez, &c. Heptun et al<same. Clear.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Motion calendar.

Re Stengel.
Bloomer<Tannenbaum.
Aguero<Gordon.
Rubien<Valentine.
Futterman<Storch.
Sobel<Cole.
Powel<Diamond.
Valente<Bonagur.
Militsky<Florin.
Hagan<H Mc.
Laury Marple Co.

Essig<Fuerst.
Futterman<Winkler.
Schaf<Leahy.
Pearlman & Goldsmith<Evagelos.
Byrne<Bach.
Re Geyer.
Molloy<Wadick.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.

Motions:
Edwin Bray,
Benjamin Malamud,
Esther Miller,
Ella F Babcock.

Joseph Margon,
Jacob Lamm,
Mary Ellen Tierney,
Julia O'Neil,
Adam Scholl.

Wills for probate:

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Bartlett<Shapiro—Charles C. Marrin. Nageldinger<Krother—Earnest R. Eckley.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Dollar Savings Bank<Bainbridge Realty Co.—John J. Leahy.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Garretson, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.—Calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M.

Dinger<Dinger.
Prochal, an inf<Kozich et al.
Hamm<B H RR.
Woodruff<Decker et al.
Babcock<same.
Matthews<Matthews Bldg Co et al.
Chowles, as admr<Schaull.
Carey<Heim et al.
Weiser<NY Tel Co.
Sacco<Rodgers & Haggerty, Inc.
Hencken<Wiley et al.
Mills<NY Rys Co.
Rooney<Public Serv Exp. Inc.
Keenan<Milk et al.
Tucker<Kohn.
Rammer, I J RR Co.
Lamb<Steeplechase Co
Faubel<The Prest-O-Lite Co.
Palitoski, an inf<Van Iderstine & Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Recarino<Atlantic Macaroni Co.
Byrne<L I Elec Ry.
Lattanzo<Barr et al.
Edwards<Manh & Q Tr Cor & Barr Bros.
McGuinness<B H RR.
Latonik<Beckman et al.
Howarth<L I RR.
Pergolo, an inf<India Wharf Brew Co.
Quinn, an inf<Amer Drug Syndicate.
Mueller<NY Rys Co.
Gleason<Brewster & Co, Inc.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 637.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THOMAS SULLIVAN & CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to this estate will be offered for sale upon written competitive bids; all bids to be delivered to the receiver at his office, or at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Esq., referee, at the time and place hereinafter mentioned. All bids must be accompanied by a certified check of at least 10% of the amount bid.

A general description of the property to be sold is:

A general miscellaneous stock of millinery and millinery supplies, fixtures, cash, outstanding accounts; the right, title, and interest in a sub-lease of store and basement of premises Nos. 12-14 West 20th Street, New York City, from the 1st of February, 1916, to the 31st day of January, 1919; right to use the name, good will, etc. Bids may be submitted as follows:

A—For all of the assets, including good will and the right to use the name, and excluding cash.

B—For all of the assets, including good will and cash, said bid, however, to guarantee to the creditors a certain percentage of their claims as filed and allowed, and also to paying the expenses of the administration.

C—A bid for the stock separately.

D—A bid for the stock and fixtures.

E—A bid for the fixtures.

F—A bid for the stock and accounts.

G—A bid for the stock, fixtures, and accounts.

H—A bid for the accounts.

The tangible property may be inspected at No. 693 Broadway, New York City, between the hours of 10:00 A. M. and 3 P. M. at any time before the day of sale.

The lease and the list of outstanding accounts and amount of cash on hand, and all other information, may be had upon application to the receiver at his office, No. 200 Fifth Avenue.

The receiver reserves the right to withdraw from the sale any and all of the above property if a satisfactory bid or bids are not received.

All bids will be opened at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, on the 27th day of December, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and all creditors and bidders are invited to attend at that time and place. The referee will then and there be requested to make such order in connection with the said sale as may seem just and proper in the premises.

Dated New York, December 21st, 1915.

OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SAMUEL H. LUMMIS, Receiver, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of SCHMIDT RAYMOND CO. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 27th day of December, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 134 W. 37th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of Dresses, Piece Goods, Machinery, Singer Sewing Machines, Fixtures, &c. DAVID FRIEDMAN, Assignee.

I. GAINSBURG, Attorney for Assignee, 271 Broadway, New York.

ABOVE SALE ADJOURNED UNTIL DEC. 28TH AT 2 P. M.

Manufacturers of Ready to Wear.

No matter where your show room is now—you should place your Spring line on display in *our* show rooms.

You are putting forth your best efforts to have your line better than last year's, BUT what are you doing to increase your SALES over last year.

WE ARE NOW THE LARGEST BUYING AND SELLING ORGANIZATION IN THE WORLD.

We will show your merchandise direct to Thousands of Buyers, in the busiest show room in New York. It will be shown by competent sales people on live models. *THE COST WILL BE BUT A FEW CENTS A DAY.*

Our connections with one of the largest buying organizations in the City brings Thousands of Buyers to our show rooms every season.

If you have reliable merchandise, investigate the possibilities our institution offers you to secure new business.

WORLD'S MARKET CORPORATION
"BIJOU BLDG."

1239 Broadway, Bet. 30th & 31st Sts. New York

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The storm that was over the Middle Atlantic States Saturday night passed rapidly northeast, and Sunday night its centre was approaching the Canadian maritime provinces. The weather has cleared throughout the East States. During the last twenty-four hours, however, it caused rains, changing to snow, in the Middle Atlantic and New England States and westerly gales on the Atlantic Coast north of Cape Hatteras. The highest wind velocity in miles per hour reported were 88 northwest at New York, 84 west at Block Island, 76 northwest at Sandy Hook, 72 southwest at Nantucket, and 68 west at Delaware Breakwater. Another storm area, but apparently of only moderate intensity, covers the Mississippi Valley and the southwest. Temperatures have fallen in the Atlantic States, the Plains States, and the Rocky Mountain region. In the Atlantic States and Upper Ohio Valley generally fair weather on Monday will be followed by increasing cloudiness on Tuesday. The temperature will rise Monday throughout the Atlantic States.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday.—North Atlantic—Moderate to fresh west and southwest; Middle Atlantic—Moderate south and southwest; South Atlantic—Light to moderate variable; East Gulf—Moderate east and southeast.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy and warmer Monday. Tuesday probably fair and colder.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Monday. Tuesday local snow flurries and colder, fresh southwest winds.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Monday. Tuesday probable local snow flurries.

Southern New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware—Fair and warmer Monday. Tuesday increasing cloudiness.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	10	50	4 P. M.	19	56
6 A. M.	6	39	6 P. M.	18	53
9 A. M.	5	29	9 P. M.	9	32
12 M.	10	33	11 P. M.	9	33

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 10; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 28; at 8 P. M. it was 34; maximum temperature, 54 degrees, at 12:30 A. M.; minimum, 28 degrees, at 8 A. M. Humidity, 98 per cent., at 8 A. M.; 48 per cent.., at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.18 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.18 inches.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line

Real Estate.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate, 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I HAVE FOR SALE

a beautifully decorated one-family brick house of 7 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tile bath, electric light, sewers, asphalted streets, shade trees, large veranda, and back yard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; 5-cent fare, Brooklyn; price $5,750, on small payments running 20 years' time. I must sell. It is a bargain. Owner, 604 Liberty St., New York, Room 16. Phone Cortlandt 7440.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For sale or rent, furnished, beautiful house, 9 rooms; large improved plot; near Sound; exceptional terms. X 338 Times Annex.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Edgewater, Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the liquidation of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot-water heat, best section; will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-

SNOW AND SLEET TAKE NINE LIVES

Continued from Page 1.

the snow clouds and struck the truck near the middle, hurling twelve firemen to the street.

All but three of them were thrown upon the plank roadway over the new subway construction. The three were caught between the car and the truck. The collision had turned the truck partly around with the nose of the car wedged into the ladders, so that the apparatus remained upright across both southbound and northbound tracks, blocking all traffic.

It was some time before rescuers, handicapped by the driving blizzard, could extricate the men and carry them into the mailroom of the Herald Building, where they were treated by three ambulance surgeons and taken to New York Hospital.

One of the firemen, Matthew Ward, 34, of 238 West 151st Street, who had been riding near the middle of the truck, was caught in the first crash and injured so severely that the ambulance surgeons told his mates to send for a priest from the Church of the Holy Innocents, 128 West Thirty-seventh Street, to administer the last rites. Ward died a few hours later.

Two others were badly injured. Frederick Schneider, 21, of 679 Ninth Avenue, received a fracture of the left leg, and Joseph Cavanagh of 2,508 Seventh Avenue was severely lacerated and bruised. All the firemen were badly shaken, and the passengers in the car were thrown from their seats.

James O. Mehrir, motorman of the car, said the windows of the vestibule were covered with snow and that he could not see more than two feet through the blizzard. He said he could hear neither the clanging of the fire truck's bell nor the noise from its cut-out above the noises of the storm. He was arrested on a charge of felonious assault and arraigned before Magistrate Simms in the Jefferson Market Court, where he was released in $500 bail for examination today.

Woman Killed by Car.

Mrs. Maggie Charles, 34, of 436 Cherry Street, and Mrs. Hannah Horn, 38, of 30 Tompkins Street, were struggling home through the storm in Grand Street yesterday morning, after attending early mass in St. Rose Roman Catholic Church, when a Grand Street car, approaching the Desbrosses Street crossing, struck them, running at full power. The two women were wedged in the front trucks and dragged along for several feet.

The motorman, Michael Rath, of 129 Harrison Street, Maspeth, said he had not seen the women in front, and did not know that he had struck them until he felt the car rise and fall and heard the women scream. He shut off the power and, finding the bodies wedged in the truck, called Patrolman Overmeyer of the Madison Street Station. It was more than half an hour before a wrecking car crew could remove the bodies. By that time both women had lost consciousness. Mrs. Charles died on the way to Gouverneur Hospital, and Mrs. Horn is in a critical condition.

Mrs. Anna Horowitz, 65 years old, of 235 Siegel Street, Brooklyn, was found unconscious in front of 78 McKibben Street, Brooklyn, in the height of the storm, and died before medical aid reached her. Mrs. Horowitz, who was partly blind, was on her way to a store in the neighborhood when she was overcome.

John Devlin, 67, of 365 Pearl Street, who was arrested for intoxication during the storm, died from the effects of exposure in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, while he was waiting for a hearing.

Patrick Purbidy, 60 years old, a flagman of 183 William Street, Tottenville, S. I., was on duty during the storm at the Woodvale Avenue crossing of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company's Tottenville division. He went out of his shanty to wave his flag for the Tottenville express, and fell in front of the engine. He was dead when the engineer, Charles Mulcahy, picked him up.

Bicyclists Run Into Auto.

During the blinding storm Anthony Krusinski, 38, of New Hyde Park, and his wife Catherine were riding bicycles home on the Jericho Turnpike after a Christmas visit to their son at Mineola. They were about half way home when they crashed into an automobile driven by Arthur Ashmead of Jamaica.

Krusinski was riding bent forward, and the radiator of the machine struck his head with terrific force. His wife was struck, too, and thrown to one side. Both were rendered unconscious and were hurried to the Nassau Hospital at Mineola, where it was found that Krusinski's skull was fractured. He died last night. Mrs. Krusinski regained consciousness, but she was in a serious condition, so she was not told of her husband's death.

According to Ashmead, who was driving the automobile, neither Krusinski nor his wife carried a light, and the automobile was upon them before he could stop. Ashmead said the automobile's lights were burning. He notified the county authorities and was paroled.

Frederick F. Maas, 63 years old, a druggist, was out in the storm in front of his store, at 382 Glenmore Street, East New York, trying to clean his sidewalk. A customer went into his store, and Mr. Maas went to wait on him. As he entered the store he dropped dead. A physician said that overexertion was the cause of death.

William Wagner, 65 years old, of 104 North Thirteenth Street, Newark, died in the City Hospital, Newark, from a fractured skull. He fell at Orange and Fourteenth Street on an icy sidewalk.

Shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning fifteen barges and boats, with thirty men, women, and children on board, at anchor off Perth Amboy to unload coal, dragged their anchors and were blown across Raritan Bay toward Sandy Hook.

At 10:15, when the gale was doing seventy-five miles, the barges were sighted off Bedford, N. J., by the Sandy Hook life-savers, their ensigns flying as signals of distress.

A wireless message was sent to the United States coast guard cutter Seneca to go to the rescue. Before she arrived the barges had grounded on the shore at Fort Hancock. The women and children were taken off by the Sandy Hook life-savers and soldiers from the fort. It was reported that one of the deckhands, Patrick O'Neill, had been washed off a barge at 10 o'clock, when the sea was roughest, and had drowned.

The Bronx, apparently, suffered more from the wind than any other part of the city. Hundreds of windows were broken and 100 telegraph poles went down. The fire and police telephone systems were crippled by a broken pole at 141st Street and Southern Boulevard. The wires on the falling pole came into contact with the trolley wires, putting all of the circuits out of use.

Many Narrow Escapes.

In many places the police roped off buildings because of flying glass. In the Bergen Building, at Tremont and Arthur Avenues, many windows were blown in, including four in the Tremont Branch of the Corn Exchange Bank. A three-story building at 762 South Oak Drive, owned by Joseph Macia of 3,211 Kurger Avenue, was blown down. In Bronxwood several roofs were blown off.

Several persons narrowly escaped a piece of stone coping, weighing several hundred pounds, which crashed from the roof of a dwelling at 830 West End Avenue, occupied by David Wild. Windows were blown in at the Loft candy store at Fulton Street and Broadway and the Riker-Hegeman drug store at West Forty-seventh Street and Broadway. So many broken windows were reported that the police stopped keeping records of them.

About fifty feet of the roof of the building which houses the women on Blackwell's Island was carried away. None of the occupants was injured. Commissioner Kingsbury had the men prisoners clear away the débris and stretch tarpaulins over the exposed top floor.

Two occupants of the women's wing of the city almshouse in Elizabeth Avenue, Newark, were injured by the wrecking of the roof while the inmates were at religious services. The ceiling of the womens' dormitory fell in. Following the crash Patsick White, the Superintendent of the institution, crawled under the fallen ceiling and carried out Mrs. Catherine Cole, 62, and Mrs. Jane McKenzie, 60. Both were taken to the City Hospital in a serious condition.

Lightning struck the Brighton Heights Reformed Church in New Brighton at 6:30 yesterday morning, knocking a big hole into the steeple and causing much damage to the interior. Services were held as usual, however. Hundreds of trees which had been planted by the city along Richmond Terrace and Stuyvesant Place, Staten Island, were uprooted. Mary Delaney, 50 years old, of 3,559 Richmond Terrace, was struck by a trolley car during the storm and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital with bad bruises and lacerations.

Roof Lifted Over Worshipers.

The wind blew the roof off of the German Evangelical Church of Peace at Ridgewood and Nicholls Avenues, East New York, frightening the worshipers who were attending the service. No one was injured.

Miss Olga Bell of 59 Hinsdale Street, Brooklyn, was waiting for a New York-bound train on the platform of the Nedecker Avenue Station of the Fulton Street Elevated Line, when the wind blew her to the tracks. The ticket-taker lifted her back to the platform.

The window of a millinery store at 269 Troy Avenue, owned by Stella Weinberg, was broken by the wind and $260 worth of hats were blown away. None of them was recovered.

The sinking of many boats in the waters near the city resulted in the loss of a great amount of property. Seven barges of the Erie Railroad, loaded with merchandise, including many automobiles, sank at South Brooklyn piers. The 120-foot schooner America sank in Gravesend Bay after she had broke from her moorings and crashed into Ulmer Park pier. The fishing sloop Anne Godfrey and a gasoline boat also sank in Gravesend Bay.

The American liner New York with 400 passengers encountered the full force of the hurricane and will not dock until this morning, twenty-four hours late. The new Swedish-American steamer Stockholm, arriving on her maiden trip from Gothenburg to New York, anchored off Fire Island at 10 A. M. and remained there all day. The Captain wirelessed at 3 o'clock that the wind was blowing seventy-five miles and a big sea running.

The British freighter Welbeck Hall dragged her anchor off the Statue of Liberty and drifted to Governors Island before the crew could get a second anchor to hold. Twelve other steamers dragged their anchors between the Statue and Staten Island, but did no damage.

The Ellis Island ferryboat had great difficulty landing at the Battery, because the gale had blown the water from the basin, where the small boats make fast.

The Anchor liner California sailed for Liverpool and Glasgow at 8 A. M. and had to anchor off the Statue of Liberty until 3 P. M. The Holland-America freighter Zaandyk anchored off the Ambrose Channel Lightship from 9:40 A. M. until 1 P. M.

The Storm Elsewhere.

Damage estimated at $50,000 was done in Paterson, N. J. The Alica ice houses, which were being built to replace those destroyed by fire a month ago, were blown away. The stable of the Dalzell Trucking Company was blown down and a smokestack on the Atherton Machine Company's mill was destroyed.

In Newark the two-story brick building of the Consolidated Bottling Company at 328 and 330 Orange Street, was unroofed. Other buildings damaged were the homes of John Augustine, 10 Livingston Street; W. J. Vogel, 94 West Street; the factory of the Simons Pipe Bending Company at Avenue R and Murray Street; a house at 199 Parker Street, and the salesrooms of the Lee Tire Company at 216 Halsey Street. A three-story frame structure in course of construction between Eighteenth Street and Nineteenth Streets, was blown down.

New Haven officials reported that the through train service on the road was badly affected by the storm. Most of the trains were from one to two and a half hours late, and some trains, from Boston and Springfield, were five hours late. Telegraph wires and poles were reported down across the tracks in many places. The electric service this side of Stamford was changed to steam for a few hours because of trouble with the overhead wires. New York Central officials said that almost all of their trains were on time.

Superintendent of Construction Laing of the Western Union Telegraph Company said last night that the storm was one of the worst the telegraph company had experienced in years. "Our wires are down all over New Jersey, Connecticut, and New York this side of Utica," he said last night. "There was much damage on Long Island. The seriousness of the situation is intensified by the fact that a great many of our repair men are away over the holidays, and we have been unable to get in touch with them. It will be a week, perhaps ten days, before we can clear the lines."

Night Manager Coney of the Postal Telegraph Company said that his lines were "holding up well, considering the conditions," but refused to estimate the damage. At the offices of the New York Telephone Company it was said there had been "no trouble to speak of."

WIND BLOWS BAYS DRY.

Record Low Tides on Sound Coast—Storm Damage Outside City.

Several records were broken and many unique freaks of wind and water were observed in the storm north and northeast of New York. Also extensive damage was done to buildings, telephone and telegraph service, train service, and shipping.

At Bristol, R. I., on Narragansett Bay, the gale blew seventy miles an hour, with gusts of greater velocity. Early in the morning the wind came from the southwest and backed up the highest tide known in years. The rising water did much damage along the shore, flooding some buildings and sweeping others away. In some places the surf broke over the highways, causing washouts and holding up traffic. Large trees were uprooted.

Later the wind suddenly veered, blowing with even greater force, and driving the water out to sea, thereby causing one of the lowest tides ever recorded at Bristol. The ferryboat Sagamore, which plies between Bristol and Portsmouth, was left high and dry at her wharf for two hours.

At Providence the wind blew eighty-two miles an hour, making the lowest tide ever known. A longshoreman walked from the East Providence shore out to the Fuller's Rock Light, a feat never before accomplished. Except for a channel only a few feet wide, the bed of the Seekong River was dry for several hours.

At Barre, Mass., the wind tore the steeple of the Congregational Church from its base, sixty feet up, and turned it completely over so that it struck the ground on its point. It was demolished by the fall. The accident occurred at the hour when Sunday school is usually dismissed, but, because of the storm, no Sunday school was held yesterday.

In Albany telegraph and telephone wires were blown down, and the service was impaired east and south of that city for thirty miles. A heavy fog settled over the region on Saturday evening, which was followed by snow and a high wind. Between 4:30 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning eight inches of snow fell.

From New Haven last night came reports of havoc there and throughout Connecticut. Snow, sleet, and hail accompanied the storm, which delayed train and trolley service, crippled telephone and telegraph communication, demolished and uprooted houses, and caused thousands of dollars' damage. The loss in Hartford alone was estimated at $100,000. In Windsor ten tobacco sheds were blown down, and R. Beckmen, a mail carrier, is believed to have been buried under an uncompleted house that was demolished by the wind. The steepie of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Hamden was wrecked. The New Haven Railroad reported its signal service between New Haven and Hartford out of use because forty poles had gone down before the wind. All trains on the Hartford division were from three to four hours late.

At New London the gale drove the water out of the slip of the New London-Groton Ferry, and the ferryboat was grounded for four hours.

From Boston came reports of storm damage there and in New England. Along the coast of Massachusetts small boats were torn from their moorings and cast ashore.

The British schooner Mayflower, disabled by the gale at sea, was in a precarious situation near the breakers off Cape Ann last night. Her crew were rescued by the coast guards from Dolliver's Neck and Rockport. The schooner was loaded with coal bound for St. John, N. B., from South Amboy, and when she attempted to make Boston harbor her main boom and gaff were carried away and her Captain was forced to send up distress signals. The coast guards tried to tow the vessel to safe anchorage, but when she seemed about to drag on the rocks despite their efforts, the Captain and crew of four men were taken off. Late last night she was tugging at three anchors only 100 feet from the rocks.

Rockport, Mass., was in darkness last night because of the storm's damage to the electric light service. The fire alarm system was also out of use.

Two men lost their lives in snowdrifts and considerable damage was done to property by the storm. In some parts of Pennsylvania nearly a foot of snow fell and was blown by the heavy winds into high drifts, which blocked many country roads and tied up steam and electric railway traffic.

SWIM IN CHILL CONEY SURF.

Crowd in Furs Watches Snow Birds, Polar Bears, and Arctics.

It made no difference to the Snow Birds, Polar Bears, and Arctics yesterday that snow covered Brighton Beach and the temperature of the water was below the freezing point. About twenty-five bathers ran into the water and out again to play hand ball in the snow. A crowd in furs and heavy overcoats watched them. The temperature of the water was given as 28 degrees and that of the air as 22 degrees.

"This is an ideal day for bathing, don't you think?" asked Miss Marie Brager of a reporter, who thought that was all that was to be said on the subject.

Among the others who went in were former Deputy Police Commissioner George F. Dougherty, Miss Alda Cordes, Miss Pauline Stanley, and Jeremiah J. Murphy.

EMBARGO ON NEW HAVEN ROAD

Storms and Accumulation of Freight Given as the Cause.

Because of the effect of storms on its freight service and the accumulation of freight in yards and on sidings, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad last night issued the following embargo notice:

"On acount of storms and accumulations of loaded cars, embargo is placed on all carload and less carload freight, except live stock, perishables, food products for human consumption and coal for all points west and exclusive of New London and Willimantic and south of the Boston & Albany Railroad. All freight for Pittsfield, Holyoke, Westfield, Springfield, Northampton, Mass., and Hartford, Conn., will be accepted. All freight bills prior to and including Dec. 27 for the embargoed territory will be received."

At the offices of the railroad it was stated last night that it could not be said how long the embargo would remain in effect.

SUBMARINE SINKS LAUNCH.

Navy Boat Goes Adrift in Storm—Hard Blow at New London.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Dec. 26.—The northeast gale of last night turned into a blizzard today and brought three inches of snow. The roof of Frank A. Munsey's Mohician Hotel was badly damaged. Seventy-five feet of heavy copper cornice was ripped all but clear of the roof, where it hung, dangling over pedestrians, till the police closed the sidewalk.

At the Submarine Naval Station a steam launch broke adrift and bumped into submarine G-4, the sharp stern of the undersea boat cutting into the side of the launch and swamping it. Another launch from the station narrowly escaped being wrecked when the gasoline engine failed to work. The launch was making for the rocks on Groton Shore, when her predicament was noticed at the station, and another launch was sent to tow the disabled boat back to quarters.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.

Separate sealed bids or proposals for the construction of each of the parts of rapid transit railroads hereinafter referred to will be received by Interborough Rapid Transit Company (hereinafter called the "Company") at the office of its Chief Engineer, No. 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, until the 10th day of January, 1916, at 12:15 P. M., at which time and place the proposals will be publicly opened and read.

The said parts of rapid transit railroads are to be constructed in the Borough of The Bronx and may be briefly described as:

Section No. 6-B of the West Farms Subway Connection extending from a point in Third Avenue about 134 feet north of the centre line of East 143rd Street to a point in Bergen Avenue near the north side of 149th Street.

Section No. 9-B of the Webster Avenue Line extending from a point in Webster Avenue about 118 feet north of East 194th Street to a point in White Plains Road near Gun Hill Road.

Section No. 10-C of the Eighth Avenue and 162nd Street Connection extending from a point near the easterly side of Sedgwick Avenue north of 161st Street to a point in River Avenue north of 162nd Street.

A fuller description of the work and other requirements, provisions, and specifications are given in the Invitations to Contractors and in the forms of contracts, contract drawings, bonds, and contractors' proposals, which are to be deemed a part of this notice and copies of which may be inspected and purchased at said office of the Chief Engineer of the Company.

New York, December 27, 1915.
INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.
By GEO. H. PEGRAM, Chief Engineer.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be opened by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 1 o'clock P. M., January 7, 1916, for the purchase of the following unserviceable public property: Glass chimneys, marine boilers, pumps, hoisting engines, iron junk. Information upon application to above office.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be opened by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M., January 8, 1916, for furnishing and delivering to General Lighthouse Depot, Tompkinsville, N. Y., one Windlass for Lighthouse Tender "Larkspur." Information by applying to above officer.

8 ST 1 ST THEATRE — THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL
Broadway & 81st St. Phone 3980 Schuyler.
1st exclusive Uptown showing
Griffith-Ince-Sennett
TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS
Direct from Knickerbocker Theatre
ORRIN JOHNSON in "The Penitentes" | FORD STERLING in "The Hunt"
Splendid Vaudeville
NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs.
MAT. TODAY, 10c. & 15c.
EVENINGS, 15c., 25c., 50c.

Hippodrome
Mgmt. Charles Dillingham.
Matinee Daily BEST SEATS $1.00
Evs. (8:15) & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50
Hip Hip Hooray | 1,000 People.
SOUSA & HIS BAND | Sensational Ice Ballet | Seats Up to 1916
Staged by R. H. BURNSIDE.
SUNDAY SOUSA and His Band MELBA

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE — B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat., 25 to $1. 2 Performances New Year's Eve, 7:30 & 10:30.
NORA BAYES
ADELAIDE & HUGHES
MORTON & MOORE
BELLE BLANCHE, others.
HENRIETTA CROSMAN

COLONIAL — B'way & 62d St. MAT. DAILY. 2 Performances New Year's Eve, 7:30 & 10:15.
"THE FOREST FIRE,"
Laughlin & Gaxton, Felix Adler, Willard Milo? Bankoff & Girlie, others.

ALHAMBRA — 7th Av., 126th. MAT. DAILY. 2 Performances New Year's Eve, 7:30 & 10:15.
Henry Lewis, Fred V. Bowers & Co., Marie Nordstrom, Farber Girls, Hugh Herbert & Co.

THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
Academy of Music
Reserved Seats
Matinees at 8:30, 25c., 50c.
Evenings at 8:15, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
Orchestral Music and Organ.

Atop 44th St. Thea. | AFTER THE THEATRE. | Adm. $1 Nightly at 10:30 (Ex.Sun.)
CASTLES in the Air and ICE PALACE
Supper & Dancing. | Tea 4 to 6 Wed. and Sat. World Champion Ice Skaters.
Adm. free to table d'hote dinner $1.50, & a la carte, 6 to 9. Skating at Tea, Dinner & Supper. Table reservations. Din.-Sup. Tel. 6865 Bryant

W. 48th St. Phone Bry. 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
Cort — The PrincessPat — With ELEANOR PAINTER
BLOSSOM-HERBERT MUSICAL HIT
STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. MARGARET ANGLIN in "Beverley's Romance."
GARDEN THEATRE, 27 St., Mad. Av. Phone Greeley 906. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15
THE WEAVERS Emanuel Reicher's TRIUMPH
"Greatest of the plays this season."—American.
Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th St., East of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30
TREASURE ISLAND
Telephone, 1366 Circle.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th | Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 | Popular Prices
BOSTONIAN BURLESQUERS with Frank Finney
Extra Midnight Show New Year's Eve.

Entire Stock of
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at Broadway Corner 29th
Reduced in Price
$1.50 and $1.65 madras and percale shirts..... 95c
$2 madras and satin stripe shirts..... 1.35
$2.50 and $3 madras, satin stripe, silk and linen fabrics..... 1.65
Pure silks, silk and flannel, imported fabrics, up to $4..... 2.85
Heavy crepe silks, wash silks with satin stripes, priced up to $8..... 4.35
Wallach Bros. Broadway Cor. 29th Only.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Thurs., Wed., Thurs., Sat. Extra Matinees Tomorrow & Thursday.
MAUDE ADAMS, "PETER PAN"
Jan. 11, "THE LITTLE MINISTER."
LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."
NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D ST.
2 Holiday Mats. THIS WEEK | WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
Always Keep in the Holiday Spirit. — All Times Should Be the Time for Joy.
THIS WEEK IS— THE HAPPY WEEK!
Start Right TONIGHT by Seeing the Greatest Show of Shows.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S PEERLESS PRODUCTION
AROUND THE MAP
IT RADIATES GAIETY and GLADNESS
Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance.
AFTER THE PLAY VISIT THE DANCE de FOLLIES Atop the New Amsterdam Thea. "MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD."
ZIEGFELD Frolic MIDNIGHT
FIRST TIME TONIGHT REUNITED
DOLLY SISTERS
24 In New Dances. MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRLS IN THE WORLD 24
Prepared to Prove This Assertion.
Special Features New Year's Eve, including "THE BIRTH OF THE NEW YEAR."
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20.
Oliver Morosco presents a new romantic farce.
SADIE LOVE —with— MARJORIE RAMBEAU
GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
TONIGHT AT 8:15
OTIS SKINNER
In Henry Arthur Jones' Comedy, "Cock o' the Walk"
BIRTH of a NATION — AT THE Liberty W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15
TWICE Daily, Incl. Sun. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1
Last Week | D. W. Griffith's Gigantic Spectacle.
Symphony Orchestra of 40.
LIBERTY THEATRE BEGINNING MONDAY, JAN. 10.
JULIA SANDERSON
DONALD BRIAN
JOSEPH CAWTHORN
IN THE MUSICAL PLAY SYBIL
HARRIS THEATRE, WEST 42D ST. Tom'w (Tues.) 8:15
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
THE DEVIL'S GARDEN
WILLIAM B. MAXWELL'S STORY DRAMATIZED BY EDITH ELLIS
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
HUDSON W. 44th St. Evs. 8:15 | LAST Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15 | WEEK
Under Fire
Special Mat. TODAY, TOM'W, Thurs. & Fri.
RUTH ST. DENIS
HUDSON THEATRE BEGINNING Next Mon. AT 8:15
SEAT SALE OPENS THURSDAY
AUSTIN STRONG'S "BUNNY" with LEWIS SEALY & STONE
NEW COMEDY
FULTON 46th, W. of B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
HERALD: "Effective immediately."
RALPH HERZ
in a dramatization of Harry Leon Wilson's deliciously humorous story,
RUGGLES OF RED GAP
LAWRENCE REAMER in THE SUN:
"Provided unceasing entertainment. Ralph Herz's characterization of the valet was a triumph of acting. Its four acts are full of entertainment of a varied and irresistible character."
HEYWOOD BROUN, TRIBUNE:
"One of the best played bits of the season."
LYRIC THEATRE, 42d St., W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
3rd MONTH THE FUNNIEST PLAY IN THE WORLD.
Abe and Mawruss
A CONTINUATION OF THE STORY OF "POTASH AND PERLMUTTER."
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. TOM'W, Thurs. & Sat.
The Boomerang
LONGACRE W. 48 st. Bryant 23. Evs., 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."
ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."
CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat., 2:15.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
Mary Ryan & the Great All Amer'n Cast.
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
FAIR and WARMER
WITH THIS ALL-STAR CAST:
Madge Kennedy, Janet Beecher, John Cumberland, Ralph Morgan, Olive May, Hamilton Revelle.
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
Common Clay
GLOBE B'way and 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
GABY DE... in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

TRIANGLE PLAYS
DE WOLF HOPPER in "Don Quixote." "The Conqueror" with WILLARD MACK. "Dizzy Heights and Daring Hearts."
Mats. at 2. Eves. at 8.
Daily Matinees, 25c and 50c.
Evenings, 25c, 50c, $1; a few at $2.
Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way at 38th St.
BROADWAY THEATRE, At 41st St. COM. NEXT SUNDAY.
Geraldine Farrar
(Arrangement with Morris Gest)
In 20 PARAMOUNT PICTURES produced by JESSE L. LASKY FEATURE PLAY CO.,
"TEMPTATION"
PARK 59th St. and Col. Circle. Continuous 1:15 to 11 P. M. 15 to 50c
Germany ON THE Firing Line
German Staff Motion Pictures. Ausp. N. Y. Globe.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
AL FIELDS in "The Evil Hour" and 8 other acts. | ALL SEATS RESERVED
Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable. 25c, 35c, 50c.
GARRICK 35th St., nr B'way. Phone 6597 Greeley. Burlesque
Reopening Mat. Today. | "THE MISCHIEF MAKERS."
15 to 50c. Nights 15 to 75c.
EXTRA FEATURE, ALOHA TWINS.
2 PERFORMANCES NEW YEAR'S EVE.
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Continuous.
15c, 25c & 50c. THE Crown Prince's Double and other pictures.
Strand B'way & 47 St. | Pauline Frederick
Noon to 11:30 | in "Lydia Gilmore."
10 to 50c. | Strand Orch & Soloists
Next Week, Mary Pickford in "The Foundling."

LEXINGTON 51ST STREET & LEXINGTON AVE.
* Big Xmas Extravaganza *
TO-DAY at 2:15, also Wed., Thurs., Friday & Sat. Afternoons.
PETER RABBIT IN DREAMLAND
300 PEOPLE and BROADWAY STARS.
Special New Year's Eve. Performance.
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FOUR PERFORMANCES FOR BENEFIT SYDENHAM AND FLOWER HOSPITALS
AUSPICES NEW YORK GLOBE.
EVERY MORN. at 10; and EVERY EVE. (except Dec. 31) at 8; also TOM'W AFT.
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
Six-Reel Nonpareil Feature Film Co.
PRICES, 15c to 50c. MORNS., 15c & 25c.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight, at 8, Marta, Hempel, Ober; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta, Cond., Bavagnoli.
Wed. at 7:45, Walkure, Matzenauer, Kurt, Ober; Urius, Braun, Scott. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8 (1st time), Prince Igor, Alda, Perini; Amato, Botta, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. Mat. at 1, Parsifal, Matzenauer; Sembach, Whitehill, Braun, Goritz. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8:15, Butterfly, Destinn, Perini; Martinelli, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Mat. at 1, Ballo in Maschera, Kurt, Mason, Duchene; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8:15. (75c to $3). La Boheme, Alda, Cajatti; Botta, De Luca, Didur. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Next Mon. at 8, Magic Flute, Destinn, Hempel, Mason; Urius, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues., Jan. 4, at 8, Aida, Rappold, Ober; Caruso, Amato, Scott. Cond., Bavagnoli.
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To-morrow (Tuesday) Aft., at 3.
Friday Afts., Dec. 31, Jan'y 7, at 3.
Sunday Evgs., Jan. 2, Jan'y 9, at 8:30.
Tuesday Afternoon, Jan'y 4, at 3.
Tickets at Box Office. KNABE PIANO.
Direction Catherine A. Bamman.

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Phone Bryant 9059. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:20.
LILLIAN GREUZE
"L'Ami Fritz" and "English School"

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Jan. 1, at 2:30. Tickets, 75 cts. to $2. Boxes, $15 & $18. Now at Box Office.
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AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Dec. 28, at 3.
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Also Next Mon.
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ALL COMEDY BILL EVERY NIGHT.
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FROM NOON TO TEN P. M.
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MENU—
Blue Point Oysters.
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Canape Anchovies.
Saucisson Hongrois.
Chicken Okra, Creole.
Mock Turtle Soup.
Stuffed Lobster.
Kennebec Salmon.
Cîret of Hare, Chasseur.
Roast Stuffed Capon.
Broiled Chicken on Toast.
Roast Suckling Pig.
Small Steak, Catalene.
Noisette of Lamb.
Tenderloin of Beef.
Pork Chops, Robert.
Salad in Season.
Christmas Cake.
Plum Pudding.
Ice Cream. Cake.
Cheese. Demi Tasse.
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CABARET—DANCING—MUSIC—SOUVENIRS
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Twice Nightly at 7:30 & 12:00
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Include Shanley's in your plans for holiday week—it will add another touch of color and enjoyment to its festivities.
Twenty acts of diverting entertainment in the evening cabaret—from seven to one
A seven course luncheon of quality—75c (Music) from twelve to half past two.
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SUBWAY STATION AND BROADWAY SURFACE CARS AT DOOR. ELEVATED STATION WITHIN 2 BLOCKS. Room with private bath, $2.50 and $3.00 day (for either one or two persons). Parlor, bedroom and bath, $4 to $7.50 day; $25.00 to $45.00 week. 2, 4 or 6 room suites with 2 baths at attractive rates. NEW YEAR'S EVE CELEBRATION; SPECIAL SUPPER, $2.50; SOUVENIRS, DANCING.

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All dances taught. 30 East 34th St.

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HOTEL and COTTAGES, on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
ORCHESTRA. DANCING.
Particularly attractive over the Holidays.
NEW YEAR'S EVE CELEBRATION.
Reservations may now be arranged.
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Hotel Dennis
Superior location with an unobstructed view of beach and boardwalk. A recognized Standard of excellence. Capacity 600.
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Reservations Can Now Be Made for Christmas and New Year's Holiday Season.
American and European. Capacity 1,000 guests.
Special Holiday Attractions.
Big New Year's Eve Celebration in Large French Cafe.
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